REGISTERED No. 6.—1878

5

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,377—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.......... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. W. Sewart, on SATURDAY, the 7th December 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, on THURSDAY, the 12th December, 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on MONDAY, the 9th December 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th December 1878, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878.

The above Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a.m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p.m. every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim.

Deck passage hence to Panjim Rs. 4.

For passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st November 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	450	330	130
Messina	560	340	140
Naples	560	340	140
Leghorn	560	340	140
Genoa	560	340	140
Marseilles	550	350	145

Including Wines.

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

HALL LINE

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL.

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. Nominal.

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

TO be despatched about 11th December. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ANGLIA,

2,253 Tons, 490 H. P.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO be DISPATCHED POSITIVELY 24th December. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. TRINACRIA,

2,107 Tons, 424 H. P.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO BE DISPATCHED about 28th December. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
—	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	9th Dec.
(s)	KAISAR-I-HIND	4200	700	R. Methven	16th do.
—	TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	23rd do.
(s)	LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	30th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	6th Jan./79
(s)	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	13th do.
—	KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	10th Dec.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	31st do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER AT GOA.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO GOA UP TO 10TH JANUARY 1879.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will despatch their Steamer the KRISHNA, new and fast Boat, to GOA direct, calling at Chapora, leaving Carnac Bunder every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 11 a.m.

SPECIAL RATES.

1st Class,	Single	Rs. 15
,,	Return	,, 25
2nd Class,	Single	,, 7
,,	Return	,, 10
3rd Class,	Single	,, 3
,,	Return	,, 5

Tickets may be obtained at the office of the undersigned Graham's Building, Fort, and also at the Carnac Bunder. Return Tickets available up to 10th January 1879.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF St. FRANCIS XAVIER.

THE First-Class Steamer ALABAMA has been chartered to RUN to GOA and back, without touching the intermediate ports, every four days during the months of November and December and first fortnight of January.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

On Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 a.m.

Departures in December will be notified hereafter.

Steam Launches and Boats will be provided for embarking and disembarking passengers at Pangim. The same will be available for conveying passengers to Old Goa, at a fee of 8 annas each.

Deck Passage.......... Rs. 4.

Return Tickets will be available until the 10th January 1879. First Class Fares include Board but no Wines or Spirits, which are provided on board and charged for separately. Second Class and Third Class Fares are exclusive of meals, but supplies can be obtained on board on payment.

Apply to D. M. De SILVA & Co., at Dr. P. F. Gomes' Dispensary, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Share Bazaar, Fort, or to heir Agents, Messrs. FURTADO and BROTHER, No. 10, Kalbadavie Road, Bombay, or Apollo Bunder on day of sailing.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

21 bales grey piece goods consisting of shirtings, madapollams, jacconets, printers, and dhooties.
5 cases cotton umbrellas.
6 cases matches.
135 cases Guinness's stout in quarts and pints.
2 bales orange twist.
A quantity of household furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas, side board, book shelf, screens, chest of drawers, press, dressing glass, sewing machine, carpets, &c.

On account of the underwriters :—

M K—Y H C & Co.—26—1 case damaged Cochin-China silk ex "Pemba."

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters.

F. H.—70 Bags damaged Mauritius sugar, ex "Isabelle"

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Tramway Companys' stables, Colaba, a quantity of condemned stores, comprising rubbish iron, broken horse shoes, worn out zinc pieces, tramway rails, drops, mates, broken wheels, tie iron, curry combs, blankets, oil cotton waste, candle wastage, harness, sundry articles, &c., &c.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms :—

51 Bales grey shirtings and yarn damaged by rain water.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Grey Arab horse, very quiet, goes in single and double harness.

1 Four-wheel strong built break, lately thoroughly repaired.

1 flee-bitten grey Arab horse, about 6 years old, 14-2, goes well in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that by order the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Market on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December 1878 at 11 a.m., the right of collecting Squatters' Fees, in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market, Erskine Road, Fish and Mutton Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside, under the eaves of the markets for 1879 only, *i. e.* from 1st January to 31st December 1879. For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1878.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Office of Superintending Engineer, Ahmedabad Section, Western Rajputana State Railway, a HEAD CLERK accustomed to the work of a P. W. Administrative Office, and thoroughly acquainted with the rules of the Department. Copies, and not originals of recommendations, should be sent, which will not be returned, and no reply will be sent to unqualified candidates. Apply to Superintending Engineer, Western Rajputana State Railway, Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem.

W. H. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer,
Western Rajputana State Railway.

FOR LEASE.

THE DIRECTORS of the CARWAR COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the LEASING of the COMPANY'S PRESSES and GODOWNS at CARWAR, the Steam Ginning Factory and Presses at Hooblee and the Steam Ginning Factory and Cotton Press at Gudduck, in the Southern Mahratta Country, for a period of three or five years.

At the request of parties at a distance desirous of tendering, tenders for leasing will be received until 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 14th December.

For particulars apply to Messrs. W. M. MACAULAY and Co., the Agents of the Directors, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	£139,808
	,, 1873	£295,149
	,, 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

M. M. MODY & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS

IN

Ship Chandlery,
Iron and Steel Mongery,
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores,
Engineers', Contractors' and Railway Requirements,
Smiths', Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools,
Pumps (Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force),
Scales (Beam, Platform, Family, &c., &c.),
Fireproof Safes and Chests,
Cooking Stoves and Hollowware,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes,
Garden Tools, Pumps, and Syringes.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

Has the honour to announce that he will make his TENTH GRAND ILLUMINATED HIGH ROPE ASCENSION

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, 6th DEC.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

Not only performs all the feats executed by the original Blondin, but also many others of a most daring and sensational nature, Amongst other marvellous feats,

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN
will
WORK A BICYCLE BACKWARDS AND FORWARDS ON THE ROPE,

AN EFFICIENT BAND WILL BE IN ATENDANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Unreserved	,, 2
Back Seats	,, 1
Promenade	As. 8

Doors open at half-past eight. Performance will commence at nine.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s and at the doors.

2nd and 3rd class tickets may be had of BOMANJEE EDULJEE & Co., General Agents, 1, Oak Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer JAPANESE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th December 1878.

READY NEXT WEEK.

BROUGHTON on the CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE. New edition, Royal 8vo, 1,300 pp, Rs. 30.

THACKER & Co., Limited.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW and INDIAN ADVERTISER : a weekly newspaper for circulation in Bombay and throughout India, will be published on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 7th, and on subsequent Saturdays. Rates of Subscription yearly, Rs. 21 ; half-yearly, Rs. 11 ; quarterly, Rs. 5-12. Postage and delivery free.

Advertising and Business Agents : Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street ; Editor's Office : 23, Rampart Row.

WATERPROOF SHEETS.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, beg to notify to the Public that they are the SOLE LICENSEES for the MANUFACTURE of SURGEON MAJOR HAMILTON'S WATERPROOFS.

By Order of the Directors,

GAVIN JONES,
Managing Director.

Cawnpore, 2nd December 1878.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, and the days following, a quantity of Jungly Timberwood Fittings, Wooden Casks, Coir Hawsers, small Iron Plates, Mess Utensils, &c., belonging to the Malta Expedition. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 4th December 1878.

PRINCES, MAHARAJAHS, RAJAHS, NOBLEMEN AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by a Gentleman who has been out in this country for many years, a SITUATION as SECRETARY, MANAGER of Estates, or SUPERINTENDENT of Construction Works, Railway, Road, Building, or Municipal Institutions, is thoroughly conversant with the Vernacular languages, and experienced in all the above Departments ; also a good Shikaree, and horseman.

Best of references. Apply to

"SUBJANTA,"
Care of Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of ABDUL HUSEIN ABDUL ALI, who lately carried on trade or business in Bombay as a Merchant in partnership with his the name and style of ABDUL HUSEIN ABDUL ALI, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS a PETITION of MAHOMED ALI ABDUL ALI, of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant, was filed in this Honourable Court on the fourth day of December Instant. And whereas the said Abdul Husein Abdul Ali has been this day duly adjudged Insolvent under Section IX. of the Indian Insolvent Act XI. and XII. Victoria Chapter XXI. It is ordered that all the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from this date file in my office a schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 4th day of December 1878.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay this 5th day of December 1878.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

SECURE YOUR ORDERS AT

W. J. ESSAI'S

GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION STORES, BOMBAY.

BEER, WINES AND SPIRITS,
of the Best Quality.

OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS,
Fresh Stock.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE
in Prime Order.

AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN PROVISIONS.
Mutton, Beef, Ham, Tongue, Jams, Butter, &c.

INTERNATIONAL CONFECTIONERY AND BON BONS,
Full of Fun.

ENGLISH AND ALLAHABAD CONFECTIONERY,
In abundance.

HOLLY, MISTLETOE, GERANIUM, &c., WREATHES,
Tastefully Executed.

CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS AND PUZZLES
For Good Children.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS AND BOOK MARKERS,
Specially Selected Designs.

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a PONY to go in Saddle. Price from Rs. 70 to Rs. 80. Apply to S., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BROKERS, LAND AGENTS, &c.—WANTED, by a young man just arrived from England, a situation as above, possessing a thorough knowledge of general office routine. Guarantee if required. G. L., 25. Address at this office.

SINGLE ROOMS TO LET, with or without Board. Rooms with Board Rs. 150, without Board Rs. 100. Board without rooms Rs. 60. Apply on the premises, No. 38, Elphinstone Circle, Third and Fourth Flats.

ARGYLL COLLEGE FOR BOYS, PANCHGANI *via* POONA. TERM COMMENCES 15th JANUARY.

ARGYLL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PANCHGANI. TERM COMMENCES 15th JANUARY.

A SECOND-HAND HARMONIUM WANTED. Apply to the SECRETARY, Argyll Schools and College.

FOR SALE, handsome Brown Waler HORSE, aged 6, 15-3 high, by "Smuggler," son of "Fisherman" (imported 1877), warranted free from vice. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply to Captain BECKE, 34, Marine Lines.

X'MAS & NEW YEAR CARDS, LATEST NOVELTIES and DESIGNS, (JUST RECEIVED Ex. S.S. PEKIN.) Greeting Cards despatched from Bombay, December 9, will reach friends at home on New Year's Day. Series of 12 Cards, suitable for Christmastide and New Year, sent post free, upon receipt of Money Order or Stamps of the value of Rs. 2. Apply to Manager, Canton Works, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CUMBERLAND BACON and CHEDDAR CHEESE, in Cut, at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
from Rs. 22-8 each.

PORTMANTEAUS.
Of convenient shapes.

COURIER AND HAND BAGS.
Tanned Canvas and Leather.

RUGS.
Rug and Bed Straps.

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.
Of superior manufacture, from Rs. 7 to 16.

DECK AND CAMP CHAIRS.
Folding—light and strong, from Rs. 7 to 15.

BATHS.
Best Tin, strong, with and without covers, from Rs. 10 to 50.
India Rubber ditto, quite flat, and when inflated serve as a comfortable Bath, 33 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, Rs. 25.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS.
of the most useful patterns made specially for India.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES.
Archromatic inroling Cases, from Rs. 25 to 150.

TIFFIN BASKETS,
Suitable for Indian use, empty or conveniently fitted from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50 each.

POCKET CANTEENS,
from Rs. 30 to 50.

Dram Flasks.	Drinking Cups.
Various Patterns and sizes, Re. 1-8 to 15.	Horn, Glass or Metal, As. 12 to Rs. 3-8.

Corkscrews, Tin Openers, Knives and Forks.

POCKET AND TRAVELLING FILTERS,
from Rs. 3 to 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS
Soups, Fish, Meats, Pies, Sausages, Biscuits, &c., &c.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, HOOKS, CHAMPAGNES,
Beers, Stouts, &c.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS.
Pure and Sparkling.

INFANTS' PREPARED FOODS,
Fresh importations.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, TEA, COFFEE AND MILK,
in a variety of forms.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Manilla and Trichinopoly of first qualities, specially selected.

BEST BRIAR PIPES,
from Re. 1 to 5.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Of handsome shapes.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
solid Leather, Oak, or Mahogany fitted with Medicines according to special requirements, from Rs. 25 to 100.

EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR.
Marine and Toilet Soaps, and Soap Cases.

SPONGES,
and Sponge Bags.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
from Rs. 13 to 300.

STATIONERY.
Note Paper and Envelopes, specially suited for Overland or Inland Correspondence.

WRITING AND TOURIST CASES.
in a variety of portable and useful shapes.

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
of the most convenient and secure forms.

PLAYING CARDS,
and Portable Games.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOOKS ! BOOKS ! ! BOOKS ! ! !

THE BEST WORKS IN ALL BRANCHES KEPT IN STOCK.

THE Newest Books imported by every Mail. Orders sent Home weekly for Books not in stock.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

⁂ SUBSCRIPTION LIST UPON APPLICATION.

STATIONERY
FOR PRIVATE, COMMERCIAL, AND OFFICIAL USE.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS.

SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING
INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS
of all descriptions received frequently to ensure freshness.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
SCRAP ALBUMS.
STEWARD'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
TABLE FRAMES
FOR PHOTOGRAPHS IN GILT METAL, VELVET, AND OLIVEWOOD.
TERRESTRIAL AND CELESTIAL
GLOBES.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES,
CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES.
PLAYING CARDS,
Enamelled or plain (club) backs.
CHUBB'S PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, PAPER BOXES, CASH BOXES.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS.
BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PORTEMONNAIES, TOURIST CASES, HAND BAGS, BLOTTERS,
And a variety of other Goods. The stock is being increased by every Mail.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

NOTICE.

THE WELL KNOWN BUSINESS OF

BADHAM AND CO.

WILL FROM THE PRESENT DATE BE CARRIED ON AS

BADHAM, PILE & CO.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, TAILORS, HATTERS AND GENERAL OUT-FITTERS.

RAMPART ROW.

Bombay, Dec. 5, 1878.

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL PRESENTS FOR X'MAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

SOLD BY S. ROSE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

FANS.

White and Colored Grounds, Plain and with painted flowers and tassels	Rs. 2 8 to 12 0
Black Grounds, plain and with painted flowers and tassels	,, 1 0 to 15 0
Black Grounds, with plumes, spangles and tassels	,, 8 0
Crimson Satin Ground, with hand color painted Bird, Nest and Flowers with black silk back and frame of rose wood and tassel	,, 30 0
Black Satin Ground hand white painted Bird, Nest, flowers and hieroglyphic characters, with tassel and small scent bottle	,, 15 0
Fans of various designs with carved framework	,, 2 8 to 15 0

LADIES BELTS.

Leather, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, catch and mount	Rs. 5 0
Ditto ditto ditto large oval fastener	,, 5 0
Ditto ditto ditto ornamental buckle, mount, catch and fan suspender	,, 5 8
Ditto ditto ditto divided with silver plated link, engraved buckle, mounts fastener and fan suspender	,, 6 0
Velvet with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, mounts, fastener and fan suspender	,, 4 0
Ditto ditto ditto ornamental buckle, fastener and fan suspender	,, 5 0
Ditto ditto ditto engraved buckle, mounts and fan suspender enamelled fan suspender, black fastener	,, 5 0
Ditto ditto ditto silver plated ornamental fastener, plated mount and tassels	,, 10 0
Fan Suspender, silver plated fancy chain and buckle, all of filagree work, gilt ornaments	,, 25 0
Silver plated or Bronzed chain pattern fan suspender	,, 8 0
Bronze fan suspenders	,, 2 8

LADIES POUCHES.

Bright Grained Leather, ornamented with gussets or lined with silk, silver plated frames and suspending chain and plain belt fastener	Rs. 18 0
Bright Grained Leather, with gussets, silver plated ornaments, lined with silk, engraved silver plated frames, engraved suspending chain and filagree belt fastener	,, 20 0
Black Velvet, silver plated ornaments ditto ditto	,, 20 0
Plain Black Velvet, lined white silk, silver plated frames, plain chain and ornamental fastener—small size	,, 5 0
Ditto ditto medium size	,, 6 8
Ditto ditto silver plated ornamental frames, plain chain and ornamental fastener, large size	,, 10 0
Blue Velvet with gussets, silver plated mounts, ornamental velvet chain and fastener with belt to match	,, 28 0
Bright Grained Leather with gussets, silver plated mounts and chain, and fastener, extra pocket fitted with Ladies' instrument	,, 20 0

JEWEL CASES.

French Morocco, gilt sunk handle and tray to hold watch, rings, &c., velvet lined, with lock, size 7in. by 4½in. by 3½in.	Rs. 12 0
Ditto Ditto size 9in. by 6in. by 3½in	,, 18 0
Ditto Ditto size 10in. by 6½in. by 4in.	,, 20 0
French Morocco gilt sunk handle, rounded top, two trays and lid falling back and forming a third tray, size 9in. by 7in. by 4in	,, 20 0
Ditto Ditto size 10in. by 7in. by 4in	,, 30 0
Other patterns in stock from	,, 35 0

Combined Cash, Jewel & Writing Case.

In this newly Registered Case, a variety of uses are found within a small compass. Within a twelve-inch Case will be found a full supply of stationery, compartments containing Cutlery, &c., a well lined Tray for Jewellery, three velvet lined Drawers for Cash and Papers, a Pen-tray and Ink range, a Scribbling Diary and a Blotting Book. In best quality. Persian Leather	Rs. 40 0

Sets of Glove Box & Handkerchief Box.

Imitation Russia Leather, expanding Gussets, with gilt lines and gilt frames, lined with watered silk, with Russia handles, and containing a Glove Stretcher and buttoner, the set	Rs. 16 0
Ditto Ditto and tissue set	,, 20 0
French Morocco, Silver plated frames, lined watered silk expanding gussets, containing Gloves stretcher and buttoner, the set	,, 22 0
French Morocco, Gilt frames and mounts, lined watered silk, expanding gussets, Glove stretcher and buttoner, the set	,, 25 0
Russia Leather, Silver plated frames and silver lines, expanding gussets, lined with watered silk, containing Glove stretcher and button hook, the set	,, 30

Glove, Handkerchief, and Scent Case Combined.

Each containing two cut-glass Scent Bottles, with gilt tops and Ivory Glove Stretchers, fitted with locks.

Best rolled Russia leather, with neat gilt lines, lined with best satin, with twisted leather handle, gilt mount	Rs. 60 0
Blue Velvet, silver plated lines, and mauve, lined white satin	,, 80 0
Morocco, silver lines, plated hinges, lock, &c., lined blue satin, containing silver mounted glass cut scent bottles, mirror, glove stretcher and pearl handle fittings, scissors, bodkin and thimble, nett cash	,, 70 0

Perfume Cases.

French Morocco Gilt mounts, lined silk, with two bottles, small	Rs. 10 0
,, Gilt lines, lined silk, with two bottles, small with lock	,, 10 0
,, Silver lines, lined silk, with two bottles and lock	,, 12 0
,, Gilt lines, lined silk, with two bottles and lock	,, 12 0

Plated Ware { Elegant and Useful Articles in various designs suitable as presents from Re. 1 to Rs. 250.

S. RSOE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SPECIAL PATRON,
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 6th,
FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
when will be repeated Verdi's Romantic Opera of
IL TROVATORE.

Note.—This Opera will not be repeated during the season.

Subscription List and plan at Messrs. Soundy and Co.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m. Performance to commence at 9 p. m.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 4	Pit	,, 1

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th instant, and also on TUESDAY, the 31st, and WEDNESDAY, the 1st January.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1879,
At the usual cheap rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOVELTIES
IN CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
on sale at the several establishments of
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads	each	Rs. 2 8
Do. boxwood heads	,,	,, 3 8
Balls	per dozen.	,, 6 12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.

THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints ,,	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts ,,	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	,,	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints ,,	9 0	10 0
VICHY	,, ,,	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNISHERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10 ; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS at this Port for the above Company, and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS on SPECIE and GENERAL CARGO at favourable rates.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1878.

CAUCASIAN
INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell ; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely got rid of.

Tins with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 17, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA,
and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a requisition received by the Directors of the above Company an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December at 2 p.m., for the following purposes :—

I. To cancel Article No. 7 of the Articles of Association.

II. In lieu thereof to substitute the following, viz. : —"That Mr. Soonderao Ruggonath shall be Secretary and Treasurer to the Company and his remuneration as such Secretary and Treasurer shall be 5 per centum on the gross receipts of the Company, and that he shall not thereby be disqualified from becoming a Director of the Company."

By order,

ALEX. McHINCH.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 25th November 1878.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SALE.

THE undersigned will SELL the undernoted TEAK TIMBER, on account and at the risk of BORAH KURRIMBHOY ALLIBHOY, and RAMDASS KANDASS, respectively. Written offers will be received by the undersigned at his Office, No. 441, in Shaik Abdool Rahiman Street, without the Fort, on or before MONDAY, the 9th instant.

Mark M B / M T } 309 Teak Beams on account of Kurrimbhoy Allibhoy.
,, M S M 99 Teak Beams ex "Hogoment," on account of Ramdass Kandass.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. Terms Cash before delivery.
2. Delivery to be taken within one mouth from the date of the sale.
3. Purchasers to purchase according to Invoice Measurement.
4. Before making offers, purchasers to inspect the Timber and satisfy themselves that it is all right.
5. The Timber is open for inspection at the Tank Bunder.

P. S. -20 per cent. earnest money will be required with offer.

મીરજામલ શીવબક્ષ.
MIRJAMULL SHEWBUX.

Bombay, 3rd December 1878.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 5TH, 1878.

CONSOLS yesterday were unchanged at 94½ and French Rentes at 112½. Enfaced Rupee Paper is still quoted at Rs. 75¼ for Fours and Rs. 80½ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the London General Produce Market there is no alteration in Coffee, but Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has declined £2 per ton. Oil Seeds are dull, but the only change in prices is a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed to arrive. The tone of the Wheat Market is quieter. The weekly quotations for Metals are unaltered throughout.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was again very dull at a further decline of 1-16th per lb. all round both in East Indian and American descriptions. The sales amounted to 8,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. The quotation for Mid. Orleans is now 5⅜d. per lb. and for Fair Dhollera 4 3-16d. per lb. With the small receipts at the American ports yesterday it is, however, very probable that the telegrams received to-morrow may report rather a steadier feeling in Liverpool.

From the Cotton circular to hand by the Mail, we learn that the holdings of the trade were then only estimated at 50,000 bales against 150,000 bales last year, and "short time" was being more and more resorted to.

The market for Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday was reported to be quiet but steady.

The receipts at the U. S. ports to date compare with the past two seasons as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Wednesday's Receipts	24,000	21,000	31,000
Five days' Receipts	132,000	110,000	127,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,856,000	1,614,000	1,974,000

Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is still quoted at 1s. 7⅞d. per Rupee, but Bar Silver has declined 1-16th per oz. according to Reuter, the quotation being 50⅝d. per oz., and private advices report the market as very weak. This weakness is attributable to the lower rate realised by Council Drafts at the weekly biddings in London yesterday, when the full amount of £300,000 offered was allotted to Calcutta at 1s. 7 5-16d. which shows a decline of ⅛th per Rupee on the last allotment, tenders at that rate receiving 8 per cent. A further quantity of £300,000 is advertised for sale next Wednesday.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day in consequence of this sale opened very week at a decline of 1-16th per Rupee all round, and has shown no signs of improvement, but closes very quiet, and with a remarkably small number of Bills making. The Bank of Bengal has raised its rate of discount 1 per cent., but with money only at 5 per cent. this is not sufficient to have a strengthening influence on Exchange. The Banks have been buyers forward of Credits for all December at 1s. 7⅞d., January at 1s. 7 15-16d., and February at 1s. 8 1-32d. But merchants are now, as a rule, inclined to anticipate their requirements in the present state of the market. Rates close as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7⅜d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7⅞d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	2·09.	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 3-16th premium for demand drafts and ½ per cent. discount 60 days' sight Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very quiet, but quotations are the same as yesterday, viz. Rs. 94½ for Fours and Fours-and-a half, and Rs. 99⅞ for the New Four-and-a-half per cent. loan.

In the SHARE MARKET the tendency continues downwards. In Land Companies Colabas have declined Rs. 5. In Spinning and Weaving Companies. Alliance shares have given way Rs. 70, Broach Mills Rs. 8, Dhurrumseys Rs. 5, Fleming Rs. 10, Hindustan Rs. 5, Khandeish Rs. 20, Madras United Rs. 20, Mandvie Rs. 10, and Nurseys and Colabas have advanced Rs. 5 per share. Banks and miscellaneous companies are unchanged.

COTTON, owing to the further decline in the value of the staple in Liverpool, is rather weaker here, and purchases could be effected at a decline of Rs. 2 per candy all round on our yesterday's quotations.

LINSEED is steady at about previous rates. Sales have been made during the day at Rs. 6-7 per cwt. There are sellers of New for March-April delivery at Rs. 6 per cwt. on old terms.

RAPESEED is unchanged, with sellers of Guzerat on the spot at Rs. 7-2 and of new for April delivery at Rs. 7 per cwt.

Of WHEAT supplies are still very scanty ; the price for White Pessie is still Rs. 39 per candy.

FREIGHTS continue very quiet. The nominal rate for Liverpool via Canal is still 7s. 6d. per ton for Seeds and 12s. 6d. per ton for Cotton, but there [illegible] at Rs. 12 per ton, and the Lumley Castle (s.) has been taken up for the Persian Gulf trade on time charter. Terms withheld.

COALS unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divid.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	132
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	737½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	705
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	680
National Bank of India	37,32	£25	£12-10	6 do	111

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	840
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	750
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	220 xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	1,005
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	565
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	575
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s	460
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	110
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	68
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	100
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	500 xd.
Dhollera P. and G. Co	600	300	all	15 do	160 xd.
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	960
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	1,050
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	415
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	30 do	280
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	320
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	390
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,100 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	550
Volkart's United Press Co.		1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	600 xd.

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	700
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	230
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,125
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,675
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	2 p.ct	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,200
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	950
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	165
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	28
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	635
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	965
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	600 xd.
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	3,000	all	35 p.s*	705
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	400	..	380
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	390
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	1,030
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	905
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	725
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	860
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	930
K. Muccunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	775
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,280
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	25
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	330
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,230
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,140
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	230
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	850
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	100
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	300
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	275
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	710
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	915
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	890
Soonderdas Spinning	680	1,000	all	75 p.s.	725
Do do. ½ Share	600	1,000	250	125 p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	940
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	700

* Per Share for the half-year

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 30th November 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	50,411	0	0
Merchandize	99,257	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph	424	0	0
Total Rs.	1,50,592	0	0

Corresponding week in November 1877.

Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	64,684	0	0
Merchandize	99,950	0	0
Other Receipts	5,000	0	0
Telegraph	418	0	0
Total Rs.	1,70,052	0	0
Decrease Rs.	19,460	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 141 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE NORTH WIND, 783 tons, Captain R. Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 29th October, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s.s. MULA, 548 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa, 3rd Dec., with the following passengers :—Nawab Korsaid Saheb and 25 followers, and seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. COCONADA, 457 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Soonderrow Roognathjee and 64 deck passengers.

THE s.s. JAPANESE, 1,204 tons, Captain R. Pinkham, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 1st Nov., with the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Kandra and infant, Mr. Gordon and two deck passengers.—187 packages provisions, 19 packages earthenware, 4 cases crockery ware, 66 packages glassware, 100 cases copperas, 61 cases silk, 19 boxes candles, 14 cases medicine, 170 cases spirit, 30 boxes soap, 69 casks beer, 25 cases whiskey, 168 kegs iron nails, 20 cases cognac, 50 pigs lead, 70 cases brass, 41 packages paper, 27 cases tobacco, 508 cases wine and spirit, 130 cases wine, 64 cases piece goods, 146 cases window glass, 14 cases lamps, 219 packages oilmanstore, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. M. Macaulay and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Pekin (s)	Woolcott	Southampton, Nov 7.
5	Mula (s)	Doert	Goa, Dec 5.
	Japanese (s)	Pinkham	London, Nov 1.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Dec 2.
	North Wind	Skinner	Rangoon, Oct 29.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
5	Chrysolite	Stewart	New Orleans.
	Toftcombs	Hamilton	Chittagong.
	Coconada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Akola, to K Coast and Kurrachee.

Steamer Socotra, P Gulf via Kurrachee.

Steamer Lumley Castle, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.

Steamer Suez, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 30	Japan (s)	Gardner	Hong Kong, Nov 11.
Dec. 1	Chanda (s)	Day	Bombay, Nov 9.
	Brazilian (s)	Carson	Bombay, Nov 17.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 30.—Steamers Byculla and Tenasserim. Ships Dundee and Lady Palmerston.

Dec. 1.—Steamer Africa, and Ship Saint Malcolm.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japan—From Hong Kong—Mrs T S Grander, Mr and Mrs Gordon Robb, Miss Robb, Mr Simpson, Mr B Allchin, Mr S, Hameer, Mr Colah. From Singapore—Capt A D Dundas R N.

Per Chanda—Mr W Paterson, Asst Surgeon Rajandranath, Mr John Roberts, Mr T Shorter, Mr H C Williams, Mr F M Francis.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Brazilian—On 30th November, Barque Wave from Akyab (with pilot on board).

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 2	Manora (s)	London.
3	Tenasserim (s)	Calcutta.
	East Croft	Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 2	Rajpootana (s)	Calcutta.
	Cathay (s)	Southampton.
3	Ethiopia (s)	Bombay and S P.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Manora, from London, yesterday :—Mr J Creighton, Miss Plumer, Miss Green, Rev H W Eales, Mr and Mrs Gramatzki, Rev Johnson, wife and child, Miss Maltby, Rev and Mrs Kember, Mr Trelamay, Mrs Austin and 2 children, Miss Haywood, Mr and Mrs Irvine, 2 children, Dr George and child, Mr Henderson, Mr Hunter, Miss Frazer, Miss L F Young, Mr E Wilkinson, Dr and Mrs Jones, Mr Drake, Mr J P Sueyd, Miss Ring, Mr Monthony, Miss Barnes, Mr and Mrs T it and infant, Mr Rathay, Rev and Mrs Elliott, Mrs Tunbridge, Miss Norward, Miss Wilson, Mr H C Tomson, Mr Rickford, Miss Little, Miss Claw, Mrs Garwood, Mr Sanderson, Mr R A Scott, Miss Reynold, Mr Begg, Miss Baker, Mr Jackson, Rev M Day, Miss Hatton, Rev M Constantine and Mr S M Brown.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 18 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
20 Sindh, ss, Mouge, from Marseilles.
20 City of Valparaiso, ss, Bruckland, from Cardiff.
20 Memfi, ss, Martinolich, from Trieste.
20 Nepaul, ss, Murray, from London.
20 Travancore, ss, Barratt, from Venice.
21 Perim, ss, Jones, from Singapore.
21 Navarino, ss, Burkitt, from Calcutta.
22 Yangtze, ss, Rapatal, from Shanghai.
23 Vorwaarts, ss, Marussig, from Bombay.
23 Abyssinia, ss, Allen, from Zanzibar.
24 Golden Horn, ss, Valder, from Newcastle.
24 Annandale, ss, Sanderson, from W Hartlepool.
24 Venetia, ss, Perrins, from Bombay.
26 Durham, ss, Anderson, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 20 Sindh, ss, Mouge, to Shanghi.
20 Memfi, ss, Martinolich, to Calcutta.
20 Nepaul, ss, Murray, to Calcutta.
20 Travancore, ss, Barratt, to Bombay.
21 Perim, ss, Jones, to London.
22 Navarino, ss, Burkitt, to London.
23 Yangtze, ss, Rapatal, to Marseilles.
23 Vorwaarts, ss, Marussig, to Trieste.
24 Venetia, ss, Perrins, to London.
26 Durham, ss, Anderson, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
City of Valparaiso, ss, Bruckland, from Cardiff.
Abyssinia, ss, Allen, from Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—59 cases tobacco, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Henry Balckow s—1 cask sherry, C Bouneviallo and Co.
Branksome Hall s—100 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Heptoola.
Standard s—10 cases champagne, Hajee Currim and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lumley Castle s—35 cases gingerwine, 65 cases whiskey, and 137 cases gin, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 17 bales printing paper, Rogers and Co ; 8 cases oilmanstore, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.
Strathleven s—11 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Travancore s—38 cases champagne, The Bombay Club.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—10 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—170 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co ; 65 cwts buffalo horns and 5 cases fishmaws, John Campbell and Co ; 23 bales silk waste, Abramovitz and Co ; 128 bales cotton, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co ; 35 bales wool, Doongersee Biza ; 250 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 50 bales wool, Shamjee Verjee ; 4 bales wool, Gangjee Thackersee ; 70 bales wool, Lilladhur Topun ; 20 cases fishmaws, Allarakhia Sagon.

FOR LONDON.

Wenlock s—900 cwts bones, Curimbhoy Narsee ; 500 cwts bones, Mitha Monjee ; 96 cwts coir yarn and 184 cwts coir rope, Hajee Talob Arbee ; 214 cwts coir yarn, 84 cwts coir rope and 123 cwts coir fibre, Bhanjee Purshotum.

FOR ODESSA.

Surat s—436 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Branksome Hall s—4,999½ cwts gingellyseed. Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Busheer s—135 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.
Cyenus s—50 bales cotton, Ramnath Baboolnath.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 4.

Ogilvie, Surg Major, 1st Grenadiers, on duty, from Ahmedabad
Affleck, Major, 1st Grenadiers, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Daunt, Lieut, 1st Grenadiers, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Hinde, Lieut, 1st Grenadiers, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Aslett, Lieut, 1st Grenadiers, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Tyndall Captain, Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Bushe, Lieut, Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Poona.
Stockwell, Major, 72nd Highlanders, from leave, from England.
Ommaney, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Carnell, Col, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Hughes, Surg Major, from furlough, from England.
Cotton, Captain, R E, from furlough, from England.
Moore, Col, 4th Hussars, on duty, from Deolalee.

DECEMBER 5.

White, Surg Major, on sick leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 5.

Pelly, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Ogilvie, Surg Major, on duty, to Kurrachee.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 6.

[Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

13993-78—Eswardass Goolabchund vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.

(Before the Honorable the Chief JUSTICE and the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

11211-78—Ardaser and H—Cooverjee Toolsedass vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

365-78—H Bicknell—Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Dhondiraj Venayek Munsukhlal.—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY].

Motion.

218-78—Bhaishunker N—Shri Goverdhunlaljee Maharaj vs Shri Girdhurjee Maharaj.—Rimington, H and C.—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

256-78—C L and Owen—Hurryvullubdass Culliandass and another vs Bhoychund Vurdman and another—Crawford and B and Rimington, H and C.—Part heard.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.—1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon..............10th, 0h. 41·1m. p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Dec.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 6	......	6 22	5 21	8 34 m 9 53 a	2 57 m 3 3 a
Sat. 7	......	6 22	5 21	9 16 m 10 31 a	3 46 m 3 40 a
Sun. 8	2nd Sunday in Advent	6 23	5 21	9 55 m 11 7 a	4 26 m 4 16 a
Mon. 9	......	6 24	5 21	10 33 m 11 42 a	5 5 m 4 53 a
Tues. 10	......	6 24	5 22	11 12 m	5 40 m 5 31 a
Wed 11	English Mail expected	6 25	5 22	0 17 m 11 49 a	6 14 m 6 7
Th. 12	......	6 25	5 22	0 50 m 0 29 a	6 52 m 6 46 a

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART, ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE PHONOGRAPH.

"One of the most remarkable of the recent marvels of science."—The London "Times."

THE PHONOGRAPH,
OR
SOUND-WRITER AND SPEAKING MACHINE.

Under special arrangements made with the Licensees, Mr. SAMUEL HARRADEN will exhibit the PHONOGRAPH at the Pianoforte Saloons of S. ROSE and Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

Exhibition on FRIDAY, Dec. 6th, 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 5 p.m.
,, on SATURDAY, Dec. 7th, 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 5 p.m.

THE MICROPHONE

In its newest and improved form will also be shown.

By means of the MICROPHONE, sounds that have hitherto been entirely unappreciable by the human ear, are made distinctly audible. The sound of writing, the fall of particles of salt, the movements of minute insects, and other wonderful acoustical phenomena, can be distinctly heard at very great distances.

Each Exhibition will last about half an hour.

Admission, each person Rs. 2.

(Terms for Exhibitions at private residences can be had on application at 9, Rampart Row.)

NOTICE.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY should continue to be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, during the absence of His Excellency on tour.

G. H. R. HART,
Acting Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, 4th December 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BOYD—December 2nd, at Dharwar, the wife of Surgeon Henry W. Boyd, H. M.'s 12th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

DYER—December 1st, at Kennery Island, the wife of R. Dyer, of a daughter.

WEST—December 3rd, at Sadra, the wife of Major Edward W. West, Acting Political Agent Mahi Kanta, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1878.

THE full report received by the Mail of Lord Beaconsfield's Guildhall speech shows that the Premier took up very strong grounds indeed in speaking of the relations between Russia and England, and intimated, in plainer language than he has ever used before, that the Government would appeal to the country to employ all its energy and resources in compelling Russia to fulfil the Treaty of Berlin if that Power attempted to evade the obligations to which it was pledged by the provisions of the Treaty. The English papers assert that Lord Beaconsfield would not have spoken out in such uncompromising terms if he had not, on the morning of the day on which he was to make his speech, heard from St. Petersburg of a conciliatory message sent from Livadia by the Emperor of Russia. But the fact remains that the English Government has not allowed itself to be diverted from the main issue of its foreign policy by the quarrel with the Amir of Kabul ; but has resolutely insisted on the fulfilment of the Treaty of Berlin in South-Eastern Europe while preparing an army for the invasion of Afghanistan. On the whole, we think Lord Beaconsfield's speech is the most satisfactory political manifesto the present Ministry has yet put forward. It shows a unanimity of spirit in the Government and a secure consciousness of strength which are a guarantee against the predicted defection of Ministerial supporters in Parliament. The speech, too, has had a very good effect in Europe. The Emperor of Russia, who always appears on the scene as peacemaker when the war party finds it inconvenient for the time to persevere with a policy of aggression, has used every effort lately to convince the world that he is most anxious to remain on good terms with England in both Europe and Asia ; and it is probable that, by completely abandoning Shere Ali, he will give the best possible justification of the policy of Lord Beaconsfield in determining to bring that Prince under English control. Mr. Gladstone, of course, will oppose the Afghan war tooth and nail, but it [illegible] supporters except soured ex-Governors General who are annoyed at seeing their own principles of administration treated with contempt. It is the fashion to talk of English interference in Indian affairs as mischievous ; but the English people seem, as a rule, to be very well disposed to let the Government of India do what it likes. There would have been no agitation about this Afghan business but for the spiteful indiscretion of Lords Lawrence and Northbrook ; and we do not know that the fearful deliverances of Sir James Stephen and Sir Bartle Frere on the other side have been of much service to Lord Lytton.

THERE is a spectacle, common enough at Indian balls, but one to be regarded with some suspicion—that of a woman of fifty languishing in the arms of a boy of twenty. We never see gyrations of that kind without thinking of a mother waltzing with her son. There is no reason why old ladies should not dance, or why their grandchildren should not dance with them, if it so pleases them, that we know of. For instance, if any lady who has sailed in the voyage of life through what sailors call "the roaring forties," should desire to turn about and wheel about and jump Jim Crow, we could readily applaud that saltatory performance. There have been eccentric old women in all ages, from the rigid Cornelia to Lady Caroline Lamb, and there can be no harm in finding an outlet for the exuberant spirits of age in a *pas seul* of a comical character—just the contrary. When merry Christmas *was* merry Christmas in merry England, not the canting, humbugging Christmas of modern times, we remember seeing old ladies and old gentlemen quadrilling with the rising generation, and with feelings of unmixed satisfaction, but that is not the dancing we refer to now ; the dance we detest and condemn is that of a *Ninon d'Enclos* and by characters who can lay no claim to Ninon's secret of perpetual youth. There is not one woman in fifty in London or Paris who can afford to waltz after five and forty ; there is not one in a hundred who can do this in India without conveying sensations of discomfort to the lookers-on ; and yet such is the unfitness of things, or of fashions, that in this country we may often see a dozen old ladies valsing at one time, when, as Pat would say, they ought to be "making their sowls" for a place where valsing is unknown in the small hours or the great.

There was a picture in *Punch's* Almanac, this year, of an ancient dame transformed by art from a dear old lovable lady into a girl of the period. The expression of horror on the face of grandpapa, the amiable partner of her existence, was truly inimitable, and we fancy that we have seen a similar expression flitting over the countenance of the East India Company's officer or civilian as he has watched his frisky wife being led off to the dance by Sub-Lieutenants Smith or Jones. But Indian ladies—at least those of a certain type—will never admit that age is any deterioration in dancing, and they will waltz and galop time into the small hours without a thought wasted upon the impropriety of their proceedings. They do not know that they are old, or they will not acknowledge the fact, and they will dance till they die—a singular commentary on life and its uses. At home, the sportive dancing old woman is denied this extraordinary exercise of her limbs by the competition of the younger of her sex. There are so many girls and young married women ready and eager to dance that a young gentleman has no difficulty in finding a partner; but in Hindustan petticoats are comparatively scarce, and the young man who cannot engage a muslin must content himself with a brocade. It is preferable for him to dance with his mother than with no one, and he acts accordingly. He takes a liberal view of the old lady's paint and get up, and is not severely critical on the stiffness of his partner's joints. She is a petticoat, at any rate, which is better than nothing; but his views, though broad, are hardly of a nature to commend themselves to the approbation of his ancient partner, if she recognised them, which, happily for her own sake, she never does. There is an amiable kind of vanity in the sex which enables them to think the best of themselves under any disguise, and to this vanity may be attributed, not a little, the lust for dancing some old Indian ladies cherish long after their sons are assistant magistrates and their daughters married women with large familes of their own. Perhaps the greatest fallacy these dancing old ladies indulge in is the one that society ought to be greatly indebted to them for their sportiveness. They commonly make great personal capital out of an ambition which fills spectators with disgust rather than admiration. They take pride to themselves that they do not appear as Providence made them, but rather as Madame Rachel provides, and we fear they point the finger of scorn at those women who are not as themselves in theories as to the advantages to which declining years can best be turned. Prudes, chits, and prigs are epithets with which we have heard the sportive old lady assail her younger sisters who would not dance till all was blue, and we cannot deny that we have felt the force of her vituperation, so consistently does she act in bringing prudism into disrepute. For flirtation of the fullest flavour, the dancing old lady stands unrivalled, and if it were not for the consciousness begotten in youth that a man might just as well make love to his mother, as to any woman over forty, it is to be feared that some of these dames would play sad havoc with the hearts or the *amour propre* of *very* young men in Hindustan.

The stand these people take up is so authoritative as to command a certain respect. They are leaders in the ball room, not mere chaperones, as they would be in London. Younger women fear their false hair, false tongues, false address, and everything false belonging to them, and fancy that the law they lay down must be good law and nothing else—at least fashionable law. There is often a terrible gift of assumptiousness in the Indian lady who has been twice or so married, who has money and position with her last husband, and a determination to look twenty years younger than she is, despite an Indian complexion and grey hairs. A lady of that kind is, morally speaking, a very dangerous member of society. The parson gets his innings on Sundays to denounce the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, but she has her turn every day, if not night, in the week, and she utilises her opportunities to enter a caveat against the *padre's* doctrines. Her anxiety is, as she cannot be young, to make other women of sportive age akin to her own, and, with a perseverance worthy of a better cause, she will turn his Angelina from her Edwin into paths as crooked as a ram's horn. She is motherly in the day, but a young flighty thing at night. Innocence is beguiled, and if innocence does not beware, it will some day, profiting by the old lady's lessons, be such another old lady as its temptress.

We know that in making these remarks we shall expose ourselves to censure. People who take these juvenile old women's views of life will say that the lively old lady is an inestimable treasure in an Indian station, where she keeps people alive by the broadness of her sallies, and the fussy activity of her character. Well, in a way she does this, but we do not know that she is to be honoured, loved, or respected much for all that. Our plain-speaking grandfathers would have called her a harridan, but we are polite in the year 1878, and we only call her that "dreadful" or that "amusing" Mrs. So-and-So, according to taste. Young men think her good "chaff," old men sometimes think her a nuisance. Old ladies have no uncertainty on the latter point, young women perceive in her a social gulf into which they long to precipitate themselves through a kind of asphyxia though their husbands and best friends would hold them tight by the legs. In fact, the old sportive lady of Anglo-Indian life is not a very reputable or respectable person when shorn of the local effects which lend her radiance. She has not much religion, or principle, or charity to boast of, and the end and aim of her existence is a gaiety that does not fit her. She is at her worst when in contrast with one of those real old ladies who are happily not scarce in India ; when confronted with the honest wife, mother, and woman, who has gone through her Indian exile from maid to matron without a third of the grumbling we men make about it. Nevertheless the Indian fast old lady is a very amiable or amusing creature as she is, only one would rather not be related to her—and especially not by marriage.

THE INSPECTION OF THE HARBOUR BY THE PORT TRUSTEES.

YESTERDAY, the Port Trustees of Bombay made their annual inspection of the harbour and lighthouses. It is the pleasant custom of the Trustees to invite a number of guests to accompany them on this annual excursion, which is less a work of duty than of pleasure, as it means a pleasant day's sail up and down the harbour and a capital tiffin on board the Trustees' steamer, the Dromedary. Yesterday, the occasion was one of unusual interest, as, before another season for the inspection of the port coms round, another Board of Trustees will have been created ; and, besides, it was known that the indefatigable Governor of Bombay would be one of the guests, and he is a star who always "draws." The Dromedary was moored alongside the Apollo Bunder punctually at 8-30 a.m., and started soon afterwards with the largest number of passengers probably that she has ever carried. Amongst those present were H. E. the Governor and Captain Dean-Pitt, A. D. C., Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Guildford Molesworth, General Ballard, Colonel Carnegy, Mr. Mowat, Chairman, and Mr. John Gordon, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Walter Lang, Captain Tracey, R.N., Mr. Kittredge, Colonel Baker, R.E., Chairman of the Port Trust, Mr. Thomas Ormiston, Mr. G. Ormiston, Captain Kellock, Mr. Wilson Bell, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Maclean, Mr. T. Glover, Mr. John Lang, Dr. Lyon, Captain Parker, Captain Brebner, Mr. Trevor, Mr. Lindsley, Mr. Curwen, Mr. John Ryan, Mr. Dumayne, and others. Mr. Jolley took command of the Dromedary, and steered her straight, in the first instance, for the Prongs Lighthouse, where the company, after breakfasting on board, landed and minutely examined all the arrangements. The Governor went over every part of the building, which is most cosily furnished and is kept as bright and clean as a new pin, and then went went inside the lantern and had the whole mechanism of the revolving light fully explained to him by Mr. T. Ormiston. The Dromedary proceeded hence to the outer lightship, which the Governor boarded along with Colonel Baker, Mr. Ormiston, and a few others. The keeper of this lightship has lived on board of it for more than five years without ever having a day's leave, his only society during the time, if we except that of the native crew, being the chance visits of weather-bound pilots. He draws a salary of Rs. 250 a month and free rations, so that, as he has had no means of spending his pay for so long, perhaps some of our Bank managers would like to make his acquaintance. Both the outer and the inner lightships which cost a good deal to keep up, will soon be superseded at a great reduction in expenditure by a permanent light on a sunken rock in the fairway ; and then the lighting of Bombay harbour, which is already so good that sailors say they would rather enter the port by night than by day, will be complete. Everybody landed on the picturesque island of Kennery and clambered up to the top of the lighthouse. Here also everything was found to be in excellent condition, and Sir Richard Temple complimented the lighthouse keeper on the good order in which everything was kept. His Excellency had previously noticed in equally flattering terms the work of the keeper of the Prongs Lighthouse. Coming down the hill to the landing place, Sir Richard took a sketch of an old Mahratta tank bounded towards the sea by the ruins of the fortified wall which ran round the island. This tank Mr. Ormiston had the water pumped out of a few years ago, in the hope of discovering at the bottom jewels and gold and other treasure hidden by the Mahratta pirates who so long held Kennery as one of their chief strongholds, and who used to swoop from this eyrie to plunder all the trading ships, of Western India ; but the only treasure trove found in the mud were a few broken guns. After thoroughly exploring the island, the excursionists returned on board the Dromedary, where a magnificent tiffin rewarded their arduous labours. We subjoin the bill of fare of the day, which does credit to the hospitality and ingenuity of the Trustees :—

INSPECTION TOUR, 5th December 1878—BREAKFAST.—Fish, boiled and fried pomphlet. English mutton chops, rump steak and tomatoes, chicken and ham pies, brawn ham. Curries, prawn and chicken. Fruit. LUNCHEON.—Fresh oysters. Soup, real turtle. Fish, salmon and cucumber, pomphlet aspic. Roast saddle mutton, lobster salad, roast turkeys, ham, corned round beef, roast fowls, ox tongues. Cheese and salad. Pastry, fruit tarts and custard, cheese cakes. Dessert, fruits in season.

The refreshments were supplied by Messrs. Green and Jarvis, of the Apollo Bunder, and did them the greatest credit. During tiffin the Dromedary steamed full speed towards the Apollo Bunder, which she reached about half past four o'clock. Here H. E. the Governor landed, and was received by a guard of honour of the 9th N. I. The rest of the party proceeded up the harbour, coasting round by the new Dock, then striking across to Elephanta, and returning to the Apollo Bunder soon after 6 p. m. The day was delightfully cool and the sea quite calm, and everyone on board enjoyed the trip thoroughly.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

ALTHOUGH the American papers have endeavoured to mix up the Newfoundland fisheries dispute with the question of the payment of the 5½ million dollars awarded by the Halifax Commission last year, it is not believed that there will be any serious difficulty with the United States Government on the matter. Mr. Evarts has written a despatch stating his objections to the award, but this he seems to have done simply to carry out the instructions of Congress which passed a resolution providing the money for the payment of the award, but directing the President to assure himself that the money was properly payable before handing it over to the English Government. Mr. Evarts having put on record the objections felt at Washington to the mode of computing the award and other matters, and the English Government having replied that while they consider the decision of the Commissioners final and binding, they are prepared to discuss the Fortune Bay question on its merits, it is now announced that the money will be paid by President Hayes by the date specified in the award, while it seems not improbable from the telegraphic summary given of Lord Salisbury's last despatch that he will acknowledge the justice of the claims of the United States in the matter of the fishery dispute.

The long pending inquiries respecting the Princess Alice catastrophe are at last ended. The Board of Trade inquiry concluded some time since, but the report of the Commissioner was only issued a few days ago. The Court finds in substance that the system of navigation pursued on the Thames was more to blame for the sad occurrence than any particular individual. They censured, it is true, the mate of the Princess Alice for irregularities connected with the look-out kept on board that vessel, and found that the direct cause of the disaster was a breach by the Princess Alice of the Thames Conservancy Regulations in not porting her helm when she met a vessel going in an opposite direction to herself ; but the real condemnation of the Court fell upon the Waterman's Act, which prohibits any but licensed Thames watermen from being employed on the river steamers, so that their navigation is left to men who may know nothing of navigation, and it was, in fact, stated in the course of the inquiry that several of the crew of the Princess Alice did not know the compass. The Court also recommend that there should be an invariable rule of the road on the river, applying to vessels and craft of all descriptions, so that large vessels may not be hampered in their movements by crowds of small craft clustering and drifting around them ; that river steamers should not be allowed to ply after dark ; that hulks and other large vessels should not be moored in the middle of the river so as to obstruct navigation ; and various other suggestions. The Coroner's jury could not agree to a unanimous verdict, and they were locked up from 5 p. m. on Wednesday till 7 a. m. on the following morning before they arrived at any verdict at all. Ultimately 15 out of 19 agreed to a verdict that both vessels were to blame—the Bywell Castle for not stopping and reversing her engines in time to avoid a collision, and the Princess Alice by not stopping her engines and going astern. They also expressed their opinion that the latter vessel was not properly and sufficiently manned, that the means on board for saving life were insufficient, and that the number of persons on board was more than was prudent. The Board of Trade Commissioners found that the Princess Alice was not overloaded, and legally she probably was not—but it is a question whether the number of persons these pleasure steamers are allowed to carry is not, as the jury remark, "more than is prudent." Both Courts expressed themselves satisfied that the vessel was seaworthy.

The Paris Exhibition closed on Sunday afternoon, and Paris is herself again. The cabmen are actually asking to be hired, the hotels are returning to their normal charges, it is quite possible to get a table at dinner time at the cafes and restaurants, and a seat may be obtained at a theatre without purchasing a ticket three weeks beforehand, or paying for it two or three times its original price. The success of the lottery scheme is said to have suggested to some ardent Republican deputies a project for converting the crown jewels, which were a prominent object at the Exhibition, into lottery prizes. It is thought that by raffling them, as it were, not only would a large sum of money be realized, but the last vestige of Royalty in France would be destroyed. Five or ten francs, it is thought, would not be too high a price for a ticket. In the meantime, some enterprising speculators have imported a large number of the Exhibition lottery tickets into London, and are selling them in several parts of the Metropolis at 1s. 3d. each—that is,

There has not been much movement in theatrical matters during the last few weeks. On Saturday afternoon last a new five act play, about which there had been a good deal of talk, was produced at the Olympic Theatre under the title of "A Republican Marriage," and thanks to the clever acting of Miss Marion Terry and Mr. Henry Neville, the piece had a very fair reception from a very select audience. It is obviously of French origin, and has a strong family likeness to the "Lady of Lyons," "Les Danicheffs," and other dramas of that class. A young girl, a member of an aristocratic family, is torn from a convent by a revolutionary mob who had burned the building, and being put up to auction she is bought by a young mason who wishes to save her, and who is compelled by the mob to go through the ceremony of marriage with the shrinking girl. He takes her home, treats her as a sister, and eventually restores her to her family, when she discovers that gratitude has developed into love, the supposed mason turns out to be a romantic young nobleman, who wishes to be "loved for himself alone,"—and the rest can be imagined. The authoress of the piece, who wishes for the present to remain unknown, is understood to be a well known female member of the aristocracy. At Drury Lane the "Winter's Tale" has not been found sufficiently attractive to stand alone, and performances of "Macbeth" and "Othello" are now interspersed with it, and next week Shakspeare is to retire altogether in favour of "Belphegor the Mountebank," with Mr. Ditton in his well known character, and Colman's "Jealous Wife" with Mrs. Hermana Vezin as the heroine. "The Rivals" has sufficed to fill the Haymarket for several weeks past ; at the Vaudeville "Our Boys" has reached its 1237th night, and still draws crowded houses, as do "Diplomacy" at the Prince of Wales's and "H. M. S. Pinafore" at the Opera Comique, which have reached their 280th and 150th nights respectively. When a change does take place at the Prince of Wales's "Caste," one of the great past successes at that house is to be revived, and when the Court Theatre re-opens there is to be a revival there also, the piece selected being "a Scrap of Paper," which had a great run a year or two ago, and which like "Diplomacy" is an adaptation of one of M. Victorien Sardoris' dramas. The theatrical event of the season, however, will be the re-opening of the Lyceum at Christmas under Mr. Irving's management, when "Hamlet" is to be reproduced, with Miss Ellen Terry as Ophelia, and with Mr. H. Forrester and other actors of repute in the cast. Since the managerial days of Mr. Phelps and Mr. Charles Kean no theatrical event has been looked forward to with greater interest than is the experiment which Mr. Irving is about to make.

On other matters I have no space to dwell at length. The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise sailed from Liverpool yesterday after having an enthusiastic reception at that port. They travelled from London, in company with the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, by a midnight train, and at Stockport, where a stoppage was made, the Mayor was on the platform in his robes when the train arrived, but unfortunately the royal party were all asleep, and the Mayor lost his night's rest for nothing. Mr. Frederick Leighton has been elected President of the Royal Academy, and the choice appears to meet with general approval. The Lord Chief Justice is again ill, and owing to his absence and all the other judges being engaged elsewhere, Mr. Justice Mellor could not get a colleague to sit with him on Wednesday in the Queen's Bench, and there was consequently no court. On the Irish Bench a vacancy has been occasioned by the resignation of Lord Justice Christian, a sound lawyer but too much given to causing "scenes" in court by trenchant criticisms upon his colleagues on the bench. Mr. Gerald Fitzgibbon, the Solicitor General for Ireland, is to be his successor. The Colonelcy of the 10th Regiment is vacant by the death of General Sir John Garrock, who was a member of Sir Harry Smith's staff in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, and afterwards in the Kaffir war, and some 15 years ago commanded the Peshawur division, and was engaged in the campaign against the Eusofzaies. Another death announced is that of Miss Amy Sheridan, euphemistically called an "actress," who died the other day in a Brighton lodging house friendless and alone. An inquest was held on her remains, and the verdict was that she died of heart disease. Sir James Hogg has been re-elected chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. An authoritative contradiction has been given to the rumour of the resignation of Mr. Chinnery, the editor of the *Times*, and also to the reported cause of the alleged resignation. Sir Thomas Wade, the British Minister at Pekin, after a long absence in this country, has returned to China. The charge against Lady Gooch, the wife of Sir Francis Gooch, of Beranre Hall, of conspiring to palm off upon her husband a strange child as their own, has been further investigated. The only witness as yet examined is Miss Garrod, housekeeper and companion to Lady Gooch, who states that her ladyship, in spite of all the remonstrances of Miss Garrod, of the family doctor whom she endeavoured to enlist on her side, persisted in pretending to be pregnant, obtained a child ten days old from a "home" in Great Coram Street, and arranged with a woman named Walker a mock confinement at the Grosvenor Hotel, declaring that the child was her own. The most extraordinary part of the affair is the pertinacity with which Lady Gooch seems to have adhered to her scheme, when it was clear from the first that there was no chance of success ; nor is the object of a public exposure of the affair very obvious under the circumstances.

There has been terrible weather in the north for so early a period of the year. Railways have been blocked up with snow, roads rendered impassable, and the Queen has been compelled to forego her usual drives at Balmoral and take to sledging. In some parts of central Europe the weather has been even worse. Vienna, a fortnight ago, was cut off from the outer world by a snowstorm for 48 hours, and the telegraphic communication has not yet wholly recovered from the damage then done to the wires. In Italy the Tiber is in flood, and serious inundations are feared. In London we have had no more snow, but the weather has been cold and bleak, and latterly there has been a mixture of fog and drizzle.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

THERE is no specially new point to mention about the City of Glasgow Bank failure, the liquidation of which drags its slow length along, or about failures in general, but although no disasters have to be reported, the feeling out of doors is by no means that of confidence. Bankers, merchants, and brokers alike, basing their opinions upon what they know of losses in trade, think that it is quite impossible things can go on as they are now doing. Capital is being drained away from firms who have still some credit left with certain banks which ought to know better than to trust them, but even the compliance of these banks cannot carry firms on long after the point of insolvency has been reached ; and hence we have had and shall again have further suspensions. The restriction of facilities by the banks now is of much greater importance than it would have been a few months ago, for at that time they had not committed themselves so deeply ; there was no alarm ; and the struggling houses might have found means to "turn round" and obtain help elsewhere. As things actually stand the banks have between them advanced millions, the houses in question are no nearer solvency, and the nervous state of the public mind in a great measure, induced by the knowledge that the banks have gone too far, constitutes a fresh danger to banks and houses alike. The names of leading London joint stock institutions are freely mentioned every day, as in the greatest danger, and the names of certain firms are given with the respective amounts advanced to them. One of the first of these institutions is openly stated to have lost all its capital with its reserve fund. It sunk half a million sterling in its transactions with C., lost £900,000 by S., of Liverpool, another half million, if not more, by the City of Glasgow Bank, and so on. Suspicion is not allayed but excited by the circumstance that the meeting of that Bank's London creditors which was held to determine upon the steps to be taken for obtaining a share in the liquidation was not attended by a representative of the big institution I am speaking of, because the directors were unwilling their Bank should be known as a prominent creditor of the City of Glasgow. Now this excessive anxiety will in the long run do good, as the management will become more cautious perforce, and will also have a smaller amount of deposits to play with, millions having been recently withdrawn. They will, therefore, discount less freely and at the same time pay smaller dividends. But the present stage of caution is awkward for many firms which have been bolstered up, since it is now they most want help, so that the expectation of further failures is not unreasonable. If I were to believe what some alarmists tell me I should predict a crash worse than anything that has yet happened, before Christmas ; but I do not believe things are so bad as all that. In Glasgow, however, they are getting worse and worse. The whole community seems drifting into insolvency. Every day meetings of creditors are held of fresh insolvents ; they are so numerous now, indeed, that their names are not thought worth publishing in the London papers, and of course with every new failure so much the more severe does the pressure become on those left standing. At the meeting lately held in Edinburgh one of the speakers declared that the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank was the greatest calamity inflict- [illegible] events look as if they were going to justify this statement. It really seems as if the failure of the Bank had loosened the keystone of the arch which sustained a fabric of showy prosperity, and as if the entire structure, thus undermined, were in process of slow collapse. A joint stock undertaking called the Benhar Coal Company, one of the largest colliery proprietors in Scotland, has just come to grief, as its working has been unprofitable, and in the present state of affairs the bonded and floating debt cannot be renewed. A meeting of the shareholders has been summoned, to agree either to the raising of fresh capital or to a voluntary liquidation, and as it is nearly certain that no fresh capital will be forthcoming, winding up must follow in due course. The share capital of this concern is £510,000, and its loans and debentures £224,000. Some of the shareholders are also shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank who thus lose at one stroke an alternative source of support. It possessed valuable landed and coal properties, but who in present circumstances will buy these except at a ruinously low price ? It is thus that the circle of ruin widens, and the insolvent drag in the solvent into the whirlpool which engulfs all alike and returns nothing but fragments.

I am sorry to say too, that the prospects of litigation get worse daily. A great many shareholders have petitioned the courts for relief from liability on the ground that their shares were bought from the Bank itself, and that the transaction was therefore illegal. There will be law proceedings over the assets everywhere and the creditors will certainly also fight many points. The London creditors, as I mentioned in a previous letter, want a liquidator of their own to act in conjunction with the four Scotch liquidators. This they will not get, but they will obtain the concession of a consultative committee to act in correspondence with the liquidators in Scotland, and this for the present is enough. One firm of bill-brokers, however, is not satisfied with this and is pursuing a course of its own, asking the Court of Session to order the appointment of an English liquidator or that the Bank's affairs should be wound up in Court. The position is indeed most peculiar. The present liquidators were appointed, not by the creditors who had no voice in the matter at all, but by the shareholders themselves, and are acting vowedly in their interest. What is the consequence ? Already feelers are thrown out that a composition of 15s. in the pound should be offered on the ground that the shareholders, even with those of the Caledonian Bank added, will be unable to pay 20s. This may be really the case, but it is not for the representatives of the shareholders to say so : it is for the creditors to find that out. What the bill brokers above referred to say is that they have no wish to press harshly on the shareholders, but that they as creditors want the same information as to means, &c., which they obtain in the case of any ordinary private estate before they will consent to drop a part of their claim and grant a release. But where is this information ? The first instalment, even of the first call, is not yet payable ; and it will not be until both these instalments are paid, and a third or even a fourth call made that it will be possible to pronounce with certainly on the ability of the shareholders to pay what is required of them. Especially is this the case when we bear in mind that most of the assets other than shareholders' capital can only be realised after long delay and until they are realised the amount of the calls must remain *in nubibus*.

The new Egyptian loan brought out by the Rothschilds has proved a great success, having been subscribed several times over here and in Paris. This is all the more remarkable because the Rothschilds themselves did nothing to force it into notice ; did not prepare a market or create an artificial premium, or even advertise it much. Not only so but it met with a most determined opposition, both here and on the Paris Bourse, by the persistent enemies of Egyptian credit, as well as by the biggest financial speculators in France, among which I may mention M. Soubeyran, M. Pereire and others. The Rothschilds, as a rule, get no assistance from these men but the opposite, for the simple reason that they admit none to a share in the profits of any of their loans, but keep all for themselves and their personal friends ; but in the present case there was another and special reason for hostility. It happens that about £9,000,000 sterling worth of bonds of the Egyptian Unified Debt is in the hands of two large syndicates, represented by the Comptoir d'Escompte and Credit Foncier respectively, as security for advances ; and Rothschilds, fearing that some of their enemies might find means of selling these by way of spoiling the market for the new loan, insisted on Mr. Rivers Wilson going over to Paris and arranging that all these bonds should be laid aside and locked up for a time, Mr. Wilson did so. Now the big speculators I have named knew perfectly well that the political changes just made would prove the regeneration of Egypt financially, and that the Unified would rise in value after a little ; they therefore wanted these bonds to be flung on the market that they might buy them at the fall, a bargain. Mr. Rivers Wilson spoiled this game, and in revenge the financiers signalised the announcement of the new loan by heavy sales which made the Bourse very dull and sympathetically affected the Stock Exchange. At exactly the same time, by a curious coincidence, the *Times* resumed its malignant attacks on Egyptian finance and all connected with it, not sticking at the enunciation of more than one distinct falsehood, some of which were promptly exposed by its contemporaries and characterised as false. If any but the Rothschilds had been in question, or if the *Times* had retained even a quarter of its former influence in the City, these tactics might have succeeded. As it was, they proved a ludicrous failure, and the loan floated into success at a substantial premium. The practical result is that Egypt is freed from all pressure, and that the Unified Debt interest and all other claims are now covered up to the beginning of 1880, by which time the new machinery of administration will be in full working order, and important savings effected in expenditure.

A curious point has turned up in connection with the gold discovery at Wynaad in the Madras Presidency which has been announced here. Mr. R. P. Harding, the receiver and manager on the estate of Smith, Fleming & Co., has written to the papers to say that most of the properties on which the quartz reefs are situated had previously been secured for his clients by their firm in Bombay, Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., and that specimens of the ore are in his possession, which were obtained by an associate of the School of Mines, who was employed by Smith, Fleming and Co. to visit the districts. The Moyar Coffee Company state that they also have large properties in that region. Now, should the reefs turn out really valuable, and of a kind to be promptly utilised, the result may completely alter the character fo Smith, Fleming and Co.'s failure, and also favourably modify the turn-out of the City of Glasgow Bank's affairs. Only it may unfortunately take some time ere any certainty can be obtained on the subject.

A statement of the affairs of Heugh, Balfour & Co., to be submitted to the creditors on Tuesday next, shows total owing to unsecured and partly secured creditors of £391,928, and liabilities on bills reckoned good, of £976,261. The amount of unclosed shipments is over £900,000, on which of course there may be a considerable further deficiency. On deficiencies in shipments the claims of two creditors are given as £92,000. The total assets are only £56,000, being equal to a dividend of about half a crown in the pound, from which the cost of the liquidation will have to be provided. The capital of the firm had been reduced in 1873 to the small sum of £257. Mr John Heugh's drawings in the eight years 1871—78 inclusive amounted to £156,100, or almost £20,000 a year all through. It is impossible to justify such draughts on the usual principles acknowledged by those who are generally styled men of honour. Thus in 1873 there was a loss in the year's business of £2,900, but Mr. John Heugh nevertheless drew out £27 800. In 1874 the working showed a loss of £40,000, but Mr. Heugh nevertheless drew out no less than £14,000, although in the previous he had taken £27,800. Picture speculation, I suppose, will be the reason assigned, but if so it is to be hoped that some creditor will ask at the meeting whether the pictures bought now rank among the assets, and, if not, what became of them. The fact, I suppose, is that Heugh, being a picture as well as a calico speculator, lost money by his pictures, and that all these transactions were mixed up with the regular business. One of the art sales last spring was on his account, and it was said at the time that he lost by it. I am now told that bills by him on Agnew, the great Manchester picture dealer, were offered in the discount market here some time ago, as one sign of being hard up. The application by the other City of Glasgow Bank directors to be admitted to bail was refused by the Scotch courts this morning.

THE WONDERS OF THE AGE.
THE PHONOGRAPH AND THE MICROPHONE.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that through the enterprise of Mr. Samuel Harraden, of Messrs. Rose and Company, Bombay, the public have now an opportunity placed within their reach of seeing the marvellous inventions of the Phonograph and the Microphone, and witnessing their operations, which have excited so much interest and wonder in Europe and America. The Phonograph that Mr. Harraden has brought from England is the first which has reached India, and is only the seventh that has been made ; and he has secured the right, under the condition of a heavy royalty, to exhibit it in India. Having had the privilege of witnessing the skilful manipulation of this extraordinary invention by Mr. Harraden, we can add our testimony to the wonders which have from time to time reached India as to its marvellous character, and the strange emotions of wonder it excites. That so much tinfoil should treasure up, and afterwards emit at pleasure, by the simplest mechanical action, the human voice whether in speaking or singing—also its inflections and gradations of power as well as emphasis and quality—is almost beyond belief until it has been witnessed by both ear and sight. And then the staggered senses find relief only in ejaculations more or less sublime, combined with expressions of admiration and reverence for the faculty that devised and the ingenuity that planned what at the first blush seemed so impossible a contrivance. What its practical uses may be when it is brought to perfection—for perfection as it is in its present stage it is only yet in its infancy—may afford ample scope for the imagination ; but that it will become of material service to mankind there cannot be any reasonable doubt. The Microphone has also its marvels to reveal, and its practical uses are undoubted.

Both these inventions will, according to an advertisement in another column, be exhibited by Mr. Harraden to-day and to-morrow at certain hours stated therein ; and we are sure that the exhibition in his hands will be as interesting as it is novel and wonderful.

THE QUESTION OF THE BROAD GAUGE FOR THE N.-W. RAJPOOTANA LINE.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 26th Nov. 1878.

To the SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Public Works Department (Railway), Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 28th of June 1877, acknowledging the receipt of the Memorial from the Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of State for India, praying that His Lordship would order the railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere to be constructed on the standard 5' 6" gauge, and stating that the Memorial had been forwarded to the Secretary of State, and that a copy had also been sent to the Government of India, I am directed to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Chamber has not yet been favoured with any reply to that Memorial. I am also directed to observe that the Memorial of the inhabitants of Bombay, in public meeting assembled, to His Excellency the Governor in Council, praying that His Excellency would urge upon the Government of India, and upon the Secretary of State, their earnest desire that the whole of the line from Ahmedabad to Delhi be constructed on the standard 5' 6" gauge, was presented to His Excellency at Ganesh Khind on the 15th September 1877 by a deputation of the public meeting. In the course of his reply to the deputation, His Excellency was good enough to say that he would take care that the Memorial was immediately submitted to the Government of India with the same promptitude with which the Memorial of the Chamber had previously been forwarded to the Secretary of State ; but to this Memorial also, no reply has yet been received.

On the same occasion, His Excellency further remarked that he had very strongly recommended the line from Ahmedabad to Pahlunpore being constructed on the broad gauge, that the recommendation had been acceded to, and that the construction of this portion of the line was about immediately to be undertaken on the broad gauge. The Chamber has, however, with surprise heard it reported that the Government of India have now rescinded this resolution, and that orders are about to be issued to make the line from Ahmedabad to Pahlunpore on the narrow gauge. I am desired respectfully to request that His Excellency will be so good as to favour the Chamber with any information which he may possess on the present position of this important question, and if the rumour above referred to should prove to be true, with an explanation of the reasons which have induced the Government of India to depart from their former resolution, to construct this portion of the line on the broad gauge.—I have, &c.,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Public Works Department (Railway),
Bombay Castle, 30th November 1878.

To the SECRETARY to the CHAMBER of COMMERCE.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of 26th November, I am directed to state that the Government of Bombay have received no reply to their letters submitting the two memorials therein referred to ; nor have they been informed by the Secretary of State that it has been decided to adopt the metre gauge on the Ahmedabad, Pahlunpore Section of the Western Rajpootana Railway.—I have, &c.,

H. F. HANCOCK, Colonel, R.E.,
Under-Secretary to Government.

PERFECTION.—MRS. S. A. Allen's Worlds Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co. and D. Fernandes & Co., Bombay ; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta ; De Beaux & Co., Madras ; J. L. Lyell & Shirreffs & Co., Allahabad ; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore ; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo ; and dealers in all principal towns.—[ADVT.]

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE KURRAM COLUMN.
CAPTURE OF THE PEIWAR KOHTAL.

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

The following telegram has been received from General Roberts through Thull, 5th December, dated Peiwar, Tuesday, 3rd Dec.:—The turning movement by the Spingawai Pass, during the night of the 1st instant, was most successful. The road was extremely difficult, and the distance longer than was expected. We reached the enemy's position just at daybreak, and took them completely by surprise. The 72nd Highlanders and 5th Goorkhas drove them successively from their several positions, each regiment vieing with the other. The turning party then tried to reach the Peiwar Kohtal, but owing to the difficulties of the ground and the densely wooded hill-tops the assault on the Kohtal could not be delivered from this side. I therefore decided to withdraw the troops from this line and to place the column threatening the enemy's rear and to attack the Kohtal this morning. This movement, aided by the efficient working of the 8th Foot and 5th Punjab Infantry from the direction of our camp under General Cobbe, had the desired effect of drawing the enemy from the Kohtal, which our troops occupied about 4 p.m. to-day. The enemy had been reinforced by four Regiments of Infantry from Khashi the previous evening, and made a very obstinate resistance, their Artillery especially being well served. The defeat was complete, and the enemy are reported to have lost heavily. We have fifteen guns in our possession and a large amount of ammunition, and two or three more guns which have been abandoned by the enemy on the hill side will be secured. Our loss, considering the nature of the country and the numbers opposed to us, was moderate. Two officers,—Captain Kelso, Royal Artillery, and Major Anderson, 23rd Pioneers, killed; General Cobbe and Lieutenant Monro, 72nd Highlanders, wounded, neither very severely. Number of soldiers killed and wounded about fifty. The troops had to undergo great exertion and exposure, very trying at this season. All behaved as soldiers should and are in excellent spirits. The wounded are being sent into Kurram. I hope to move on towards the Shutargurdun on the 5th instant.

PROGRESS OF THE QUETTA COLUMN.

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

A telegram received from General Biddulph dated the 4th instant, states that he has penetrated the broken country North-East of Quetta by the Kakurmul defile for many miles. The road and country, though complicated by low hills as far as the Kakur village of Ahmadun, is reported easy. Around the head waters of Kakur and Turkhab is a plain 6 or 7 miles wide. All quiet and friendly. The country is easily traversed by troops and can be readily opened up by roads.

NEWS FROM THE PESHAWUR COLUMN.

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

A telegram from Sir Sam Browne dated the 5th instant, states that satisfactory reports have been received from General Macpherson's Brigade at Bosauli. A reconnaissance had been made as far as Peshbolak. There have been no disturbances of any kind in the Pass during the last two days. According to latest reports the Amir was collecting levies at and near Kabul but has no troops between Kabul and Daka, and indicates no intention of sending any to Jellalabad.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AFFAIRS IN THE KHYBER PASS.

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

Owing to severe picket and escort duty and annoyance by parties of Afridis, the 2nd division has been ordered up to Peshawur. General Maude and part of the division have arrived, the remainder are expected shortly.

Heavy firing was heard from beyond Ali Musjid on the 2nd.

A party of Kuki Kheyls attacked Jamrud on Sunday night, but were repulsed. No casualties.

Convoys of 1st Regiment reached Ali Musjid safely.

All quiet at Daka, whence a brigade has been despatched to Bhasawul on the Kabul side the Kurd Khyber to reconnoitre. The Abkhana road is being explored and improved by Sappers. Health of troops excellent.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5,

An accident has taken place on the Jubbulpore line between Uchara and Sutna, near the same place as the accident of the 7th February last. The down Mail ran into a disabled goods train two miles from Sutna. No one was hurt, but several vehicles were damaged. The Mail engine was derailed, and detained eight hours.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

GOVERNMENT AND THE OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Leaders of the Opposition have decided not to move any amendment to the Address to the Throne upon the opening of Parliament for its extraordinary Session to-day, but to introduce a motion censuring the policy of the Government, but not refusing supplies.

FORMATION OF A NEW TURKISH MINISTRY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 4.

A New Ministry has been formed as follows:

Khereddine Pasha	Grand Vizier.
Djevder Pasha	Minister of Commerce.
Carathevdari Bey	,, Foreign Affairs
Kadri Pasha	,, the Interior.
Said Pasha	,, Justice.
Savas Pasha	,, Public Works.
Osman Pasha	,, War.
Ahmer Ashad Effendi	The Sheik-ul-Islam

The Sultan recommends the Cabinet to pay attention to the real and immediate execution of reforms.

The negociations for a definitive treaty of peace with Russia have been formally opened.

Consols closed on 94⅜.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, Dec. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Arcot, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here yesterday.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollers	4 3-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75¼
4½ per cent. do	80¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	112½
Bar Silver	50⅛

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady. Arrival—Seringapatam.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, Dec. 5, 3-55 P.M.

Manilla Mail leaves Singapore about noon Monday 9th.

GALLE, Dec. 5, 4-5 P.M.

Mail steamer Gwalior from China arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7¾d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7⅞d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	2·09.	,,

We are authorised to state, and we do so with all the more gratification because we from the first treated with ridicule and utterly disbelieved the gossip referred to that the reports of the differences between the Home and Indian Governments in regard to the course of action to be taken on receipt of the Amir's reply of 6th October to the Viceroy's letter are entirely without foundation. We refer to the reports which were telegraphed home early last month and appear in the leading English papers received by this mail. It is distinctly untrue that any protest was ever made by the Indian Government against the decision of the Cabinet that an ultimatum should be sent to the Amir before the final declaration of hostilities.

The Governor, accompanied by Major Rivett-Carnac, Dr. Waters, and Captain Plant, intends to leave Bombay for Poona by to-day's mail train. On Saturday His Excellency, after opening the new Poona Medical School, will go by rail to Tanna; thence by water to Bassein, where he will again take rail for Neriad and Kaira, finally going into Camp in the Mahi Kanta, and returning to Bombay most probably about Christmas.

General Phayre, who is appointed to the command of the Bombay Brigade of General Primrose's Division, is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day. The Scotland, with troops for Kurrachee, does not sail till to-morrow.

Sir Richard Temple devoted Wednesday evening to a visit to the Prince's Dock, which he walked round and carefully inspected. The Dock will, it is expected, be opened on the 1st of April, 1879.

General Primrose, C.S.I., and most of the Divisional Staff of the Bombay Brigade ordered for active service, leave in the s.s. Scotland to-morrow for Kurrachee.

We hear that Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.'s yacht, the Water Queen, was sold on Tuesday for Rs. 3,500, a small price for so fine a boat. Mr. Bapty was, we believe, the purchaser.

We hear that the forms of tender and specifications for the Bombay Drainage Works are now ready, and that tenders will be invited immediately.

The specimens of ore sent to England from the quartz reefs in Wynaad are said to have been most favourably reported on by experts in England. One telegram received out here stated that the gold extracted from the ore was nearly as good as Australian gold, and that there must be "untold wealth" in the quartz. It is, however, admitted that capital and skilled labour will be required to realize this wealth.

The G. I. P. Board of Directors seem to be bent on strengthening the Bombay element in their composition. We mentioned the other day that Mr. Scoble had become a Director, and now we hear that Mr. F. S. Chapman, late Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, has joined the Board.

We hear from Poona that when General Primrose was leaving on Wednesday about a dozen staff and other officers were at the station to see him off, and that he was loudly cheered by all on the platform.

With reference to the letter of "J." which we published yesterday, suggesting an altered reading of Reuter's telegram announcing the limitation of the dollar coinage in the United States, we are assured by Reuter's agent that the message is accurate as transmitted to him.

We print to-day the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* which was published at Lahore on Saturday, containing the Resolution of Government on the Afghan correspondence, the full text of Sir Neville Chamberlain's Report, and his letters to Faiz Mahomed Khan, the Amir's Commandant at Ali Musjid, and reports by Major Cavagnari and Lieut.-Col. Jenkins, descriptive of their interview with Faiz Mahomed Khan, at which that officer threatened to oppose the British Mission if the Envoy attempted to advance. It will puzzle the most determined and least amenable to reason amongst those who rail against the policy of the Government as fixing a quarrel on the Amir without just provocation, to find anything in the correspondence to warrant the hypocritical conduct of Shere Ali in pleading that he was bullied into taking up a position of hostility to us by the terms in which he was addressed by British officials. He seems, in fact, to have been treated with almost strained courtesy when his own action towards our Government is considered.

The *Pioneer*, commenting on the deficient Commissariat arrangements for the Afghan Expedition says:—"At Jhelum, between the 23rd and 29th of October, and at three days' notice, eleven regiments and batteries were equipped and pushed on to the front. And all through there has been the same hurry; the great difficulty being that the Department had to work up to a war standard with only a peace establishment. Of course some of the officers are taking double and even treble parts. For instance, there is the Deputy Commissary General of the Centeral Circle; he is also Deputy Commissary General of the Upper Circle, and has charge of all the stations from Lucknow to Peshawur. Through his office come also, of course, all reports from the three divisions of the right,—from Kohat, Peshawur, and Nowshera, with all indents and orders. The question is, not whether the economy of this arrangement will recommend itself to the British public when accounts are finally made up; but whether, with the apparent saving, good work is done. The answer is easy enough; the strain is already telling on the Department, and unless something is done at once, Government may soon have reason to regret the experiment that already shows signs of failing. It is easy to give relief. Make two promotions to the rank of Deputy Commissary-General letting the effect be felt through all ranks. The measure is really wanted, is recommended by the highest authority, and unless it is carried out, we shall be hearing continually of commissariat weakness and breakdowns, whilst the success of our operations in Afghanistan may be seriously endangered."

The *Pioneer*:—The letter from the Commissioner of Peshawur, referred to in the Amir's reply to the Viceroy, was written, it appears, by order of Government under circumstances which were certainly of a nature to justify a peremptory tone. A correspondence had been going on between Peshawur and Cabul in reference to the journey of the Mission. A letter had been received from Cabul, saying that the Ameer could not attend to business, and that the Mission must postpone its departure indefinitely. The Commissioner of Peshawur then wrote as follows on the 7th of September:—

> I write this friendly letter to inform you that the 16th or 17th September has been fixed for the departure of a Mission of high rank from the British Government to Cabul, and that the Mission will start whether Nawab Gholam Hassan shall or shall not by that time have had the honor of waiting on His Highness the Ameer. The object for which the Mission is deputed is friendly, and the refusal of free passage to it or interruption or injury to its friendly progress will be regarded as an act of hostility. I am to explain that the Mission will not in any case enter the capital of Cabul before expiry of the month of Ramzan. In conclusion may you keep well.

There is nothing in the letter which affords the smallest justification for the Amir's impatience as to its tone.

The official reports of the interview at Ali Musjid between Major Cavagnari and the Afghan Commander, embody, (says the *Pioneer*) one curious revelation. After all it is true that Faiz Mahomed said he would have shot the British representative if it had not been for his personal acquaintance with him. That account of the interview was circulated at first but soon afterwards discredited, and the opposition papers at home have been writing ever since on the assumption that the offensive remark was never made. Now it seems that not only was it made, but that only Major Cavagnari's tact and prudent management of the interview prevented it from being made good. "You may take it as kindness," said the Afghan commandant, "and because I remember friendship that I do not fire upon you for what you have done already." No report of this little speech has ever put it in a more hostile form.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 15:—It is stated this morning that, "in consequence of the grave aspect of affairs in Afghanistan and the eminent probability of war, a committee is now being organized for the purpose of obtaining an expression of public opinion in favour of the immediate summoning of Parliament." We learn, too, and with regret, that Lord Lawrence has accepted the "chairmanship of this committee"—thus identifying himself with a popular agitation against his successor in the Government of India and contributing to embarrass the action of men whose difficulties he at least must be able to appreciate. As to the object of the movement, it is not very easy from the accounts given of it to discover what it is that the promoters hope to achieve. They propose, it seems, to memorialize the Prime Minister in favour of the immediate summoning of Parliament; and they appear to think that this is a measure applicable to the emergency which has suggested it, and calculated to prevent the outbreak of the war of which they perceive an "imminent probability." They desire, in other words, that Lord Beaconsfield should advise the Queen to summon Parliament; that Parliament should be so summoned; that the promised papers should be laid before them; that the whole question of Afghan policy should be discussed, and that some course of action should be resolved upon whereby—whatever be the term of the ultimatum to the Ameer and of the Ameer's reply thereto—the necessity of war may be averted. The process does not strike us as a particularly expeditious one; and, even if the memorial be presented, as promised, "by deputation on an early day," the action of the committee seems likely to be very closely run by events. As the *Daily News* points out this morning, "the Ameer is only given till Wednesday next to answer Lord Lytton's ultimatum; and if his reply is not considered satisfactory, there is good reason to believe that war will be at once declared." So that Parliament must be summoned, meet, debate, decide, and act between now and Wednesday next. There is, as the *Daily News* observes, "manifestly no time to lose."

The *Standard*—It was only to be expected that as Mr. Fawcett objects to the measures which are being taken by Government with regard to Afghanistan, he should at once set himself to organise a public movement to endeavour to awe or coerce Ministers into carrying out his ideas rather than their own. This would be so thoroughly in accordance with the habits of the party of which Mr. Fawcett is an ornament, that we have for some time been expecting to hear of the formation of "A National League" to take the part of the Amir of Afghanistan against England. We regret that Lord Lawrence should have granted his name as chairman of the committee of the new body, as it gives a weight to the movement such as certainly would not have accrued to it from the announcement that Mr. Fawcett would be vice-chairman, and Mr. B. W. Buxton treasurer. The avowed object of the committee is to obtain an expression of public opinion in favour of the immediate summoning of Parliament. Our readers may remember that both during the last vacation of Parliament and in that immediately preceding it, there was the same eagerness on the part of Mr. Fawcett and other Radicals for an early assembling of the House. It was, of course, a necessary part of their factious tactics to affirm that the course pursued by Ministers was in opposition to the feelings of Parliament as well as of the country, and that if the House of Commons were assembled their condemnation of the evil courses followed by Government would be sweeping and severe. When Parliament assembled there was no longer any anxiety on the part of these gentlemen to obtain that vote of the House for which they had before been so eager, and when at last an expression of opinion was given it was crushingly hostile to the agitators. We have not the least doubt that, eager, as Mr. Fawcett and his friends profess to be to obtain a vote of the House on the Afghan question, they are just as well aware as other sensible men that that vote would result in an immense majority against the views they are advocating.

"The government of the world," said Lord Beaconsfield in his speech after the Lord Mayor's feast, "is carried on by Sovereigns and Statesmen, and not by anonymous paragraphs or by the harebrained chatter of irresponsible frivolity." This (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) is a snub for the newspapers; and it is all the more painful because, whatever faults the press may have committed, two at least of its most "influential organs" are constantly engaged in the somewhat difficult task of bolstering up Lord Beaconsfield and his Government by paragraphs—anonymous, it is true, but framed in language that it is absolute desecration to describe as the "harebrained chatter of irresponsible frivolity." The press does come in occasionally for hard blows, and that from unexpected quarters. At the Wellingborough county court last week, in a case in which a man sued an auctioneer for his day's expenses for attending a sale that was advertised but did not take place, the judge, referring to the advertisement of the sale in a newspaper, said to the plaintiff: "Take no notice of it—do not read it—do not believe anything you see in it, and then you will be much the happier. Papers are only printed to confuse people." Without disputing the judicial dictum, it may be allowable to say—and Lord Beaconsfield will hardly dispute it—that the art of "confusing people" is not monopolized by the press.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—In noticing the arrival here (at Lahore) of Colonel John Watson, V.C., C.B., we cannot refrain from commenting upon the curious selection which has placed one of the most distinguished cavalry officers in our service in the command of a mixed assemblage of troops like that of the native contingents. We have not the slightest desire of depreciating either the motives or the services of auxiliaries who come forward at a time of conflict to prove their loyalty to our empire. But there are scores of admirable officers who could perfectly organize and lead them without putting as, we think, a leader like Colonel Watson out of his own special line. He is not only in our opinion, but in that of the service generally, the one man to whom should be properly intrusted the command of a Cavalry Division, and in such capacity with the large *corps d'armee* presently concentrating under General Stewart, his ability would find its most natural and fitting field.

The *Overland Mail* says:—The election of Mr.—soon, we suppose, to be Sir—Frederick Leighton to the presidency of the Royal Academy should gratify Mr. Darwin. It is the triumph of "the fittest" over every other consideration; that is the verdict, by common consent, upon the votes of the Academicians in choosing the successor of Sir Francis Grant. Every one recognises Mr. Leighton's high art. He has become great as a sculptor as well as painter. He is a scholar, and with a presence and skill well suited for the presidential chair. Other great artists were named; the choice has fallen upon a universal favourite.

We take the following items of news connected with the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank from the home papers:—

One of the most remarkable facts that has been stated with regard to the bank is this—that Her Majesty had a narrow escape of being in as a shareholder, not in her private but in a quasi-public capacity. A lady died recently, leaving no ascertainable heirs, and her property, consisting of shares in the unfortunate bank, passed to the Queen as *ultima hæres*. Had this happened a few days earlier Her Majesty would have been proprietor of the shares at the time of the collapse. Whether their having so passed to the Crown by inheritance would be a ground for subjecting either the Crown or its representative to liabilities is a matter of law.

A West-end doctor in Glasgow is said to have stated that since the stoppage of the bank two of his patients, who are shareholders, have lost their reason and been sent to a lunatic asylum, while several others connected with the bank have been completely prostrated by illness induced by the effects of the calamity.

The Glasgow police have obtained information, which they consider authentic, to the effect that Mr. J. Nicol Fleming, the ex-director of the bank, against whom a warrant has been issued, has actually escaped from this country to Spain. After leaving Scotland he lived for some weeks in lodgings in London, but took his departure for the Continent on the day on which the directors were committed for trial.

The idea has been broached in Glasgow that some of the depositors in the bank might forego a portion of their claims, and it is stated that several leading creditors are willing to concede one-fourth of what is due to them. Of course any such arrangement would be a purely voluntary one, but a number of influential gentlemen have taken the matter in hand.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*—The report of the Board of Trade inquiry on the collision between the Bywell Castle and the Princess Alice is to the effect that the Princess Alice was to blame in every particular, and that the Bywell Castle (notwithstanding the evidence given at the inquest as to the look-out, the "runners," &c.) did all that could possibly have been done to avert the fatal catastrophe. There is no doubt, the report says, that the collision was primarily due to the habitual disregard and ignorance of the Thames Conservancy regulations on the part of steamers going up or down stream. They go to the right or the left of vessels they meet, as may seem convenient, and think no harm can come of it. On this particular occasion the Princess Alice allowed herself the fullest latitude in this respect, and having no look-out, and apparently no definite idea as to which side she intended to go, the upshot was that her captain placed her directly under the bows of the Bywell Castle. Not only, however, was the Princess Alice the sole cause of the catastrophe—upon which point, of course, the court speaks with some authority—but she was precisely the sort of vessel to be licensed to carry over 900 passengers in crowded and dangerous waters. As to that, too, there can be no doubt whatever; and the court "cannot but deplore that charges of so grave a character against a public company and the officials of a public department should have been made on such vague and unreliable testimony." Surely, this is a little too much. If the court had confined itself to the causes of the collision, and to the useful recommendations for the avoidance of future accidents which accompany its report, the public would still have, of course, reserved its judgment of the whole matter until after the verdict of the coroner's jury; but when we are told that the Princess Alice was a fit and proper craft to carry 900 persons, "below bridge" after dark, then we may be permitted to remark, as we did when the circumstances first became known, that the Board of Trade itself is on its trial.

A Paris physician is reported to have devised a soporific which he declares to be perfectly innocuous, and which has the singular virtue of being limitable in the duration of its effects at the pleasure of the person using it. The object of the invention is to ensure comfortable sleep at will to travellers on long journeys by rail.

The returns of the English coal trade show that last year Cardiff exported more coal than Newcastle, the figures being—Cardiff 3,764,094; Newcastle 3,249,401. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "In some degree this arises from the cheapness of the Welsh coal. But in part it arises also from the fact that the north-country coal has now to meet greater competition in the markets on the borders of the German coalfields, which it once supplied almost exclusively. To this change the northern coal-owners are now becoming alive, and they are taking steps to reduce the wages of the miners to considerably less than they were before the commencement of the great increase six years ago, as well as in other methods endeavouring to reduce the cost of production."

One of the "society journals" says that Miss Maggie de Rothschild is preparing to turn Christian with a view to her marriage to the Duc de Guiche. The budding duchess receives regular religious instruction from a Roman Catholic priest at Frankfort. The De Grammonts, the writer continues, are very strict Catholics; and little as they objected to the young lady's money-bags, they did very much indeed—almost to the extent of forbidding the bans—to her religion. The more orthodox Jews are said to be very angry about the affair; and, adding up the many Christian marriages made by members of the great financial house, declare they are undeserving to belong to "the nation" any more.

The Geographical Society of Marseilles has received from Zanzibar, under the date of the 16th October, information of the Abbe Debaize, who is now exploring the interior of Africa. An Arab named Abdullah, who arrived on the 12th with his caravan at Bagamoyo, had met the Abbe at Mabougoura, four stages from Givoue-la-Singa. The French traveller did not entrust Abdullah with any letters, but charged him to present his respects to his friends at Bagamoyo and Zanzibar. The Arab described the expedition as advancing rapidly and in good order, and thought that it must have soon overtaken the fathers of the mission from Algiers, who were four days in advance of him. Abdullah had encamped with the mission about a fortnight before arriving at Ounyaniembe. The fathers were then only eight in number; one had died on the road, and another had just been buried at Givoue-la-Singa. They had been much tried by sickness, and had been robbed of eleven bales, one of which contained muskets. Their followers wished to resist, but they refused to allow him to do so. They asked Abdullah whether they could procure stores in the Ounyaniembe, as they were becoming short of them. Mgr. Lavigerie had telegraphed from Algiers to Zanzibar to send them 50,000 francs' worth of merchandise, and they have no doubt by that time been revictualled. M. Philippe Broyon was on the 25th September at Kiday, on his way to Mpouapoua conveying merchandise to the Belgian expedition. Dr. Dutrieux, who left Mpouapoua on the 24th September to meet 200 carriers, sent to him by M. Gretfulhe, after being joined by them at Magoubika, had started on his return on the 28th. He was to leave to find M. Cambier, the chief of the Belgian expedition, whom he expected to find with Mirambo at Aurambo. The last news of him was dated from Mgondoko, on the extreme limit of Ougogo.

BOMBAY.

The following programme will be played by the band of H. M's. Marine Battalion at Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March		
Overture	L. Italiana in Algieri	Rossini.
Mazurka	In Silks and Satins	Faust.
Selection	Lucia	Donizetti.
Waltzes	Abscheidvon Munchen	Gung'l.
Galop	Nur Schnell	Roth.

The following programme of music will be played this evening by the band of the 66th Regiment at the Colaba Band stand:—

March	Up in the Clouds	Anon.
Overture Op.	Le Roi D'Tevtot	Adam.
Waltz	Songs of the Wood	Tinney.
Quadrille	Minuet Passe	Gung'l.
Selection, Op.	Rigoletto	Verdi.
Polka	Frotzkpfehew	Faust.

Bombay Tramway Company.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of November:—

No. 7502 of anna	½	Rs. 10	No. 256678 of anna	1	,, 10
,, 13233 of anna	½	,, 10	,, 231344 of anna	1	,, 10
,, 12839 of anna	½	,, 10	,, 125520 of anna	1	,, 10
,, 67157 of anna	½	,, 10	,, 30917 of anna	1	,, 10
,, 55904 of anna	½	,, 10	,, 10348 of anna	1	,, 10
,, 272622 of anna	1	,, 10	,, 30070 of annas	1½	,, 10
,, 270940 of anna	1	,, 10	,, 10101 of annas	2	,, 10
,, 242401 of anna	1	,, 10			

Gamblers.—Allarakia Bapoor and five others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Longdon, prisoner No. 1, with keeping a common gaming house at old Nagpada street, and the rest, together with prisoner No. 1 with being found gaming therein. They were all adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 3 each.

A breach of the Municipal bye-laws.—Yesterday a Mahomedan shopkeeper, of Syud Abdool Raymon street, named Abdool Raymon Essack, was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for keeping a greater quantity of kerosine oil stored in his shop than the quantity named in the license granted him by the Municipal Commissioner.

Alleged Theft and Misappropriates of Money.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. J. D. McLauchlan Slater, the secretary and manager of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association of Bombay, appeared and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Sittaram Raghunath (who is said to have absented himself since February last from his duty as a steward of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital), charging him with theft, dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, and with criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain articles which were in charge of the accused belonging to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital to the value of Rs. 114-8-2, which were found deficient after the accused had left, and which amount was paid by the above mentioned Association, as its liability for assuring the fidelity of the accused.

The G. I. P. Railway Station at Boree Bunder.—Mr. W. Stevens, who has been appointed to superintend the construction of a new station at Boree Bunder for the G. I. P. Railway Company, and who had proceeded to Europe for the benefit of his health, returned to Bombay by the last mail steamer. There is reason to believe that the construction of the new station will now be vigorously proceeded with.

The quantity of wheat shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of October was 18,832 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,14,329.

His Excellency the Governor at the Bombay Mills.—During the present week, Sir Richard Temple has been visiting most of the Bombay Mills, enquiring into the hours of work, the health and condition of the workmen, the ventilation of the mills, &c. On Wednesday morning last His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, visited the Royal, the Alexandra, and the Morarjee Spinning and Weaving Mills, situated at Parell.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 25th November was Rs. 51,68,659, add silver received during the week Rs. 16,56,360. The sum of Rs. 1,609 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 68,23,410. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 11,03,932 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 3rd December, was 463, being 98 less than in the preceding week, 66 less than the total of the week ending 4th December 1877, and 78 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 317 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 28·27. There were 142 deaths from remittent fever, being 35 less than in the previous week, and 32 less than in the same period last year. There were 11 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 7 the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 40, 25, and 43, respectively, as compared with 36, 14, and 44 last year.

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

The opera produced on Wednesday night was La Sonnambula. There was again a good house. The audience included H. E. the Governor (Sir Richard Temple). The caste was as follows:—*Amina*, Senora Coy; *Lisa*, Signora Brusa; *Teresa*, Signora Genolini; *Elvino*, Signor Coy; and *Il Conte*, Signor Salvarini. The performance was perhaps the most successful which has yet been given. Signora and Signor Coy especially were frequently and warmly applauded. To-night, *Trovatore* will be produced again, when Signor Bergamaschi will assume the *rôle* of *Il Cont di Luna*, which he was prevented by indisposition from taking on Saturday.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 4th December 1878.

Means of observations taken at 8 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m. and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·852
Temperature of the Air	76·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·1
Dew Point	61·9
Relative humidity of Air	·613
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	67·6
General Direction of Wind	N, NNE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	358

Holloway's Pills.—Enfeebled Existence.—This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy; it overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, as they are a medicine without a fault for young persons and those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain, or irritate the most sensitive nerves, or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood, and the best promoters of absorption and secretion, and remove all poisonous and obnoxious particles from both solids and fluids.

BOMBAY TROOPS SAILING FOR KURRACHEE.

The Government transport s. s. Scotland, 1,694 tons, Capt. J. James, will sail to-morrow for Kurrachee with 23 officers, 2,567 men of the 66th Regiment, and 1st Grenadier N. I., 15 women, 7 children, and 24 horses. The following is the names of the officers:—

Majr-Genl Primrose, C S I, Commanding
Surg-Major Manser, A M D
Sub-Lieut Stayner, 15th N I
Lieut Hamilton, A D C
Major Burnett, Brig Major
Capt Stopford, Dy Asst Qr Mr Genl
Lieut Henn, Sappers and Miners
Lieut G T Jones, Sappers and Miners
Lieut-Col Galbraith, 66th Regt
Capt Quarry, 66th Regt
Capt Collen, 66th Regt
Lieut Price, 66th Regt
Lieut Bruce, 66th Regt
Lieut Tanner, 66th Regt
2nd Lieut Chute, 66th Regt
Col Davies, 1st Gredr N I
Lieut-Col Anderson, 1st Grenadier N I
Surg-Major Affick, 1st Grenadier N I
Surg-Major Ogilvie, 1st Grenadier N I
Capt Grant, 1st Grenadier N I
Lieut Hinde, 1st Grenadier N I
Lieut Daunt, 1st Grenadier N I

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

Her Majesty's Troopship Serapis, 4,173 tons, Captain Davidson, will sail to-day for England with 44 officers, 25 ladies, and 29 children; and also 956 men, 4th Hussars and time-expired men, 82 women, and 210 children. The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Surg-Major E J and Mrs Hopwood, A M D
Capt J E Toller, R E
Surg-Major G White, A M D
Lieut G and Mrs Henry and child, R E
Capt J A Miley, Staff Corps
Maj H and Mrs Warring and four children, 1-2nd Foot
Surg-Major F R Hogg, A M D
Surg-Major and Mrs W Blake and two children, A M D
Capt G E Borradsile, 63rd Foot
Lieut and Hon M McDonnell, 18th Foot
Surg-Major H C and Mrs Peppin, A M D
Capt and Hon F Shore, R A
Major F Scrivener, 83rd Regt
Major H Gillett, 13th Regt
Major T C Brown, 13th Regt
Capt G W Davern, 2-17th Regt
Capt A H Stanley, 65th Regt
Capt W H and Mrs Herbert, 1-18th Foot
Lieut S C Faulder, 62nd Foot
Lieut C H Morris, 1-14th Foot
Lieut J L W Dawling, 34th Foot
Capt J P Lawrie, 2-2nd Regt
Lieut H W B Haverfield, R H A
Capt R S S Baden-Powell, 13th Hussars
Capt J Kyle, 62nd Foot
Lt G Wingate, Staff Corps
Lieut J G C Robotham, 63rd Regt

4th Hussars.

Col and Mrs A G M Moore
Capt F A Hutchins
Capt F A Lawrell
Capt W B Edmonstone
Capt H A Cherry
Lieut F C Pearson
Lieut C W Peters
Lieut S W Follett
Lieut E W Exham
Lieut C L A Skinner
Lieut F H Blacker
Lieut D L Delacherois
2nd Lieut W P Wilson-Tod
2nd Lieut and Mrs J Farmer and three children
Qr-Master W Leetch and three children
Riding Master H E Elliott
Vet-Surg J Matthews

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 27th ultimo are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—Cotton picking commenced in Schwan Division.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops looking well.

Hyderabad.—Locusts in two talukas. Rabi crops slightly damaged.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Battai of kharif crops progressing, rabi crops looking healthy.

Ahmedabad.—Damage to wheat crop by Khapedi in Dhandhuka taluka increasing; the insect has also appeared in Gogo.

Panch Mahals.—In few cases wheat did not germinagte in Jhalod, seed being foreign.

Kaira.—Wheat and gram sown; cotton and tobacco in good condition.

Broach.—Rabi sowing completed.

Surat.—Rabi crops in Olpad and Chorasi injured by insects; middling in other talukas. Fever in city Pardi and Mandvi talukas.

Khandesh.—Rabi thriving generally.

Nasik.—Prices slightly fallen.

Tanna.—Reaping of kharif nearly finished; sowing of rabi progressing.

Kolaba.—(For week ending 25th ult.) Reaping nearly completed.

Ratnagiri.—(For week ending 19th ult.)—Reaping nearly completed.

Poona.—(For week ending 24th ult.)—No change.

Ahmednagar.—Harvesting of khari finished in two, rabi sowing finished in five talukas: crops well.

Sholapur.—Sowing continues: prospects good.

Satara.—Rabi crops very good.

Kaladgi.—No change.

Belgaum.—Reaping of Jowari and other early crops commenced; of rice nearly completed; rabi crops progressing well.

Dharwar.—No material change in crops and public health.

Kanara.—Harvest above ghat.

Rajkot.—Bajri harvest completed. Locusts reported in Kotrasangani.

Wadhwan.—Cotton and wheat being damaged by *khapedi* insect.

General Remarks.—Some damage to crops from insects in Sind and Guzerat. Rabi prospects good in Deccan and Southern Mharatta districts; fair, Guzerat and Konkan.

THE ATTACK ON ALI MUSJID.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent writes as follows about the Ali Musjid affair:—

"A profound mistake seems to have been made in allowing the 1st and 2nd Brigades so little start of the remaining two brigades of the Division. Any one glancing at the stupendous Rhotas ridge, as it is seen from Jumrood, will see at a glance that the climbing and traversing even only a few miles of such ground was quite sufficient for one day's work, without expecting them to arrive in time to take part in the assault on Ali Musjid on the same day. The 1st Brigade are in consequence reported to have had a very rough time of it, the European portion especially suffering from intense thirst. Owing to highly culpable and defective arrangements the men were without bheesties, great coats, or blankets, and as soon as the very limited supply of water carried in the men's bottles became exhausted, the prostration in many cases was extreme. The other brigade fared somewhat better, but when we read of the gradual slow and sure way in which Pollock advanced in 1842 even though he had the Khyberies to deal with, leaving nothing to chance, somehow the idea prevails that much in the present instance was sacrificed to undue and altogether unnecessary haste. Turning now to the other two brigades, which marched up the Khyber Pass, as soon as it was considered sufficient time had been given to the others to get into position, a general advance took place. Major Wilson's Battery of 40 pounder Armstrongs seems to have considerably astonished the inmates of the fort, but it is allowed on all hands that they stood manfully to their guns, and returned our fire in a manner that would have done credit to a more civilized foe. The attack on the positions on the neighbouring slopes was made too late, about 4 p. m., considering the extent and nature of the ground to be traversed. The advance was made by the 14th Sikhs and 27th P. I., the 81st being held in reserve, the 4th Brigade was again in reserve to these, further down the pass. When the attack was well begun, it was deemed advisable to sound the "retire," but the order was long in reaching the more advanced companies, and when it did they were within a very short distance of the enemy's sangas and positions. Then on the retreat commencing a hot fire was poured in on all sides, the 14th Sikhs especially coming in for it. It was about this time that the three European officers were struck down; in the cases of Major Birch and Lieutenant Fitzgerald death was instantaneous."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

	In the month of Oct.	First ten months.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—		
Imports	9,78,919	1,35,97,255
Exports	24,70,360	88,46,504
Net Exports	14,91,441	Imports. 47,50,751
Silver—		
Imports	31,41,387	4,72,20,464
Exports	7,17,747	90,81,729
Net Imports	24,23,640	3,81,38,735
Total—		
Imports	41,20,306	6,08,17,719
Exports	31,88,107	1,79,28,233
Net Imports	9,32,199	4,28,89,486

SILVER RECEIVED AND COINED IN THE MINTS.

	Coins and Bullions recived (Assay value).	Coined and Examined.
In the month of Oct.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	1,40,734	4,56,411
Bombay	28,14,168	29,99,250
Total	29,54,902	34,55,661
First ten months.		
Calcutta	2,85,55,430	3,33,58,859
Bombay	5,73,01,886	5,67,85,435
Total	8,58,57,316	9,01,44,294

MINT AND CURRENCY.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of issue of Paper Currency on the 31st Oct. 1878, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871:—

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion. Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	63069200	10803213	2413811	13217024
Madras	11799050	11918355	94000	12012355
Bombay	39158105	26800699	1735346	28536045
Allahabad	5821725	3403755	...	3403755
Lahore	4979655	6252040	...	6252040
Calicut	2024825	2118710	...	2118710
Coconada	3061065	2916215	...	2916215
Nagpore	2068785	2663500	...	2663500
Kurrachee	2717070	3693740	13790	3707530
Akola	2331685	2218785	...	2218785
Total	137023365	72789012	4256947	77045959
Invested in Govt. Securities under Sec. 17 of the Act.				59977406
			Grand Total	137023365

Paris Exhibition.—The delay in giving the notice of awards has caused much dissatisfaction, and has led to the omission from the unofficial lists of prize-takers, published by some newspapers, of the names of leading English firms, such as Crosse & Blackwell, whose goods are appreciated in every household, and who have added to their great reputation by the splendid display of their manufactures at the exhibition. The Jurors have recognised the excellence and purity of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell's exhibits by Three awards, including Two Gold Medals.—*Morning Post.*

MADRAS AND THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK FAILURE.

A meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce room, Madras, on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to aid the sufferers in connection with the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank. Present:—Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon, C. B., in the chair, Mr. C. A. Ainslie, Revd. William Miller, Mr. W. W. Munsie, Colonel C. Scott Elliot, Mr. C. Seton, Colonel J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, Surgeon-General George Smith, M. D., Mr. J. Sturrock, Rev. A. Walker. These formed themselves into a committee. The following appeal was adopted:—

'Dear Sir,—A committee has been formed in Madras for the purpose of receiving and transmitting to Scotland subscriptions in aid of the sufferers from the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank. This step has been taken on receipt of the following telegram:—"President Saint Andrew's Society or Scottish residents. Scotchmen! In name of Scottish nation we ask your aid for shareholders ruined in City Bank failures. Five hundred thousand pounds required: half already subscribed: reply Lord Provosts, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Executive Committee City Glasgow Bank Relief Fund." All Scotsmen know well by this time the widespread distress and ruin caused by a failure that has risen to the dimensions of a national calamity. Most of the evil is irremediable, but it is still possible to give some help to those who have been suddenly and shamefully deprived of all means of subsistence, and thus to retrieve in part the reputation of our country. Whatever funds are raised will be devoted entirely to the relief of shareholders who have been ruined, especially widows and orphans, and will be paid to them only after they have been freed from legal objections. The facts mentioned in the telegram show what Scotland has set her heart on doing, and her sons abroad will not fail her when she invokes their aid. We believe that in India, and wherever our countrymen are settled, the only thing needed to induce them to take a generous part in this national enterprise is the knowledge that an opportunity is afforded them for doing so. Scotsmen will show themselves kindly Scots all the world over, and others who are interested in Scotland or who sympathize with those who have been reduced in a day from comfort to beggary will aid them in their undertaking.

'The following are the members of committee:—Mr. C. A. Ainslie, Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon, C.B., Rev. William Miller, Mr. W. W. Munsie, Col. C. Scott-Elliot, Mr. C. Seton, Col J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, Surgeon-General G. Smith, M.D., Mr. T. Sturrock, Rev. A. Walker. Subscriptions will be received and acknowledged by the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras. You will confer a favour by communicating this appeal to any in your neighbourhood who are likely to take an interest in the movement. The Committee are anxious to be able to make a remittance by the second mail in January. Relying on your cordial co-operation, we are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully, A. Walker, Wil. Miller, Joint Secretaries.

Madras, 2nd December 1878.

The Rev. Mr. Walker and the Rev. Mr. Milier were appointed Joint Secretaries.

It was agreed to request the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras, to receive contributions and to open the accounts in names of Rev. A. Walker, Messrs. C. A. Ainslie and W. W. Munsie.

It was agreed that the appeal should be circulated throughout the Presidency.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the Proceedings.—*Madras Times.*

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 5.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1878.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr Justice Lyttleton H Bayley, Major in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Surgeon Major Govan, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Captain Toller, R E, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The following extract from Brigade after orders, by Brigadier General Wood, C B, Commanding Deesa Field Brigade, dated 22nd Nov, is confirmed:—"Captain Hibbert, Executive Commissariat Officer, being about to proceed on Field Service under instructions from the Commissary General of the Army, Major Griffith, 18th N I, will, on Captain Hibbert's departure, perform the duties of the Executive Commissariat Officer at this station in addition to his own duties, until further orders."

The services of Surgeon K S Nariman, Bombay Medical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's British Forces is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances in India:—Corporal W Evans, 2-15th Regt.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary arrangement:—Mhow Division Order, dated 15th Nov, directing Captain Law, R A, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, Mhow Division, vice Major Beazley, proceeded on medical certificate.

The following Division Order by Lieut-General Forbes, C B, Commanding Mhow Division of the Army, dated 19th Nov, is confirmed:—"Lieut-Col Van Heythuysen, Acting Assistant Commissary General, having obtained leave on medical certificate, Lieut-Col Ducat, 23rd N L I, will receive over charge of the Executive Commissariat Office, Mhow, from Lieut-Col Van Heythuysen during the course of this day."

The following extract from station after orders by Major General Schneider, C B, Commanding Ahmedabad, dated 23rd Nov, is confirmed:—"Under instructions from Commissary General, Bombay, Lieut Barclay, Executive Commissariat Officer, Ahmedabad, is directed to proceed to Bombay forthwith. Lieut-Col Davis, Bombay Infantry, General Duty, Ahmedabad, will assume charge of the Commissariat Department from Lieut Barclay."

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Captain P H Greig, Infantry. Captain P J Maitland, Staff Corps. Staff Veterinary Surgeon J H B Hallen, Major C C Pemberton, Staff Corps, Major F J Smith, R E, Major G R Goodfellow, S C, Lieutenant G C Dobbs, S C.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Major W H Yates, Staff Corps, 6 months, medical certificate. Veterinary Surgeon J H B Hallen, 16 days, urgent private affairs. Surgeon J Raby, 6 months, medical certificate. Lieut-Col Penny, R E, 6 months, medical certificate.

The services of Surgeon A Dane, M B, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1878.

Mr W H Bolton is appointed to act as Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, during the absence of Colonel T Nuttall on field service, or until further orders.

Surgeon J B Eaton, M B, is appointed to act as Residency Surgeon, Baroda, during the absence of Surgeon Major H Atkins, or until further orders.

Judicial Department.

Mr J Monteath, Acting Assistant Judge, Tanna, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 2nd Jan 1879.

Surgeon J B Eaton to act, during Dr Atkin's absence, or until further orders as Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda, in addition to his other duties. He is also appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class, within the limits of the Cantonment of Baroda. Surgeon J B Eaton is also appointed, under the provisions of the same section, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Broach District, to enable him to dispose of Railway cases arising between the Mahi River and Palej Station, inclusive.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon J B Eaton to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

The Hon the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature has granted privilege leave of absence for five weeks, from the 2nd instant, to Mr Fulton, Acting Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice during the absence of Mr Fulton:—Mr Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, to act as Registrar. Mr A K Oliver, Assistant Registrar, to act as Deputy Registrar. Mr Trimbak Bapuji Mayadev, Fourth Translator and Interpreter, to act as Assistant Registrar.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Sharkey, Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Kaladgi, to be Magistrate in charge of the Division of that District comprising the talukas named below:—Bagalkot, Hungund, Badami.

Mr Hamilton, Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Railway Magistrate from Kalyan to Kanapur on the Jabalpur Branch, and Nargaon on the Nagpur Branch, of the G I P Railway. Mr Hamilton, is also appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Tanna and Khandesh District.

Educational Department.

Mr Gokaldas K Parekh, Deputy Educational Inspector, Gujrat; Schools, Bombay, is allowed two months' leave without pay. Mr Shivram Sitaram Wagle, Deputy Educational Inspector, Marathi Schools, Bombay, is appointed to perform the duties of Mr Parekh, in addition to his own.

Mr T Cooke, Principal, Poona Civil Engineering College, is appointed to act in the First Grade during the absence of Colonel T Waddington on leave, or until further orders.

Revenue Department.

Mr J L Johnston, CS, having returned to the Presidency on the 20th Nov the unexpired portion of the furlough for eighteen months, on medical certificate, granted to him is hereby cancelled.

In modification of previous orders, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Hearn to act as District Deputy Collector of Tanna during the absence of Mr Sadashiv Moreshwar; Mr Ramchandra Bapuji continuing to act as Huzur Deputy Collector of Kaladgi.

Mr J L Johnston to be Assistant Collector of Sholapur.

W J Davidson to be Assistant Collector of Nasik.

Mr C E Frost, on being relieved by Mr Davidson, to revert to his appointment at Surat.

Mr J L Laird, Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade to act as Deputy Conservator of Forest, Third Grade, with effect from 8th Oct.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

I.—From the date of Mr G Norman's retirement—

Mr J G Moore to be Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar of Poona and to take charge of that Collectorate from the date of Mr Norman's proceeding on subsidiary leave.

Mr W G Pedder to be Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar of Satara, and Political Agent, Satara, but to continue to act as Commissioner of Customs, Opium, and Abkari, till further orders.

Mr G Waddington to be Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar of Kaladgi and to act as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar of Belgaum till further orders.

Mr T Bosanquet to act as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar of Koloba and Political Agent, Kolaba, till further orders.

II.—From the date of Mr E H Percival's retirement, Mr A H Spry to be Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar of Dharwar, and Political Agent, Dharwar, and to act as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar of Sholapur, from the date of Mr Percival's proceeding on subsidiary leave and Political Agent, Sholapur.

III.—From the date of Mr F F Arbuthnot's retirement—

Mr H E Jacomb to be Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.

Mr J B Richey, C S I, to be Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar of Ahmednagar, Mr T H Stewart continuing to act as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar of Ahmednagar until further orders.

Mr A C Trevor to act as Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationary till further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr C G Blathwayt, on being relieved of his appointment as Acting Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar of Kanara, to act as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar of Satara and Political Agent, Sattara, till further orders.

Mr J R Middleton to act as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar of Kaladgi from the date of Mr E H Percival going on subsidiary leave.

Mr T H Stewart to be Extra First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kaira for the Panch Mahals, Collector of Stamp Revenue, Agent for the Governor, Panch Mahals, and District Registrar, Panch Mahals, vice Mr J B Richey, continuing to act as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar of Ahmednagar until further orders.

Mr G F M Grant to be First Assistant Collector, vice Mr G Waddington, promoted.

Mr J F Fleet to be First Assistant Collector, vice Mr A H Spry, promoted.

Mr G W Vidal to be First Assistant Collector, vice Mr T H Steward, appointed to the Panch Mahals.

Mr J L Johnston to be First Assistant Collector from the date of Mr R B Worthington's retirement.

Mr F L Charles to be Second Assistant Collector.

Mr F S P Lely to be Second Assistant Collector.

Mr H R Cooke to be Second Assistant Collector.

Mr J H Todd to act as Second Assistant Collector substantive pro tem., vice Mr F L Charles, confirmed in the appointment.

Mr C G W Macpherson to act as First Assistant Collector (at Poona), vice Mr. Blathwayt, appointed to act as Collector.

General Department.

Surgeon J B Eaton, M B, to be Surgeon in medical charge of the Dhond and Manmad State Railway.

Surgeon K S Nariman to act as Civil Surgeon, Panch Mahals, during the absence of Surgeon F Jones, or till further orders.

Mr H E Jacomb, C S, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Public Works Department.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:—

Major General H St Clair Wilkins, RE, to be temporary Superintending Engineer, First Grade, from the 18th Nov, vice Colonel J A Fuller, RE, proceeded on furlough.

Mr J E Whiting to be temporary Executive Engineer, First Grade, and Mr J Gregory to be permanent Executive Engineer, Second Grade, from the 16th Nov in succession to Major C Mant, RE, transferred to a special appointment.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Single, temporary Executive Engineer, Third Grade, to be Executive Engineer, Sukkur Canal Division.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major Smith, RE, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, to be Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Satara.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

We are in a position to state that the Czar will shortly leave Livadia for Nice. The Imperial Government is already making arrangements for his Majesty's departure, and in a few days' time the Minin, a newly constructed ironclad, and the crack frigate of the Baltic fleet, will leave Cronstadt for Nice, where it will take up a station as the Imperial guardship during the Czar's stay in the Mediterranean.

LOSS OF AN EXPLORING PARTY.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg states that news has been received there to the effect that an exploring party sent by the Imperial Geographical Society to explore the watershed of the Rivers Obi and Yenesli, in Siberia, has been drowned through the upsetting of a boat on the river Kash. The party consisted of a surveyor and three Cossacks.

MORE CIVIC INNOVATIONS.

Some years ago, when Sir Sydney Waterlow was Lord Mayor, London determined to follow the example which Birmingham had for some years successfully established of a Hospital Sunday. The City of London at once took up the idea, and it was agreed by those interested in the movement that the Lord Mayor should be the president of the organisation, and the business be transacted at his official residence, the Mansion House. For this purpose a room was set apart where the secretary was to be found, and the books and accounts were kept. The fund has been very successful, about £25,000 being yearly collected for the metropolitan hospitals through the agency of this organisation. It has also been very useful, as it ensured the distribution being made, after due inquiry, to deserving institutions, and not thrown away haphazard, as public charity often is. One of the first acts of the new Lord Mayor has been to give the secretary notice to quit the Mansion House. Where he will find refuge is not yet known, but the Lord Mayor can scarcely be consulting his own interest, or that of the Corporation of which he is the head, by dissociating himself from important charitable institutions.

DEPARTURE OF SIR THOMAS WADE.

Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., her Majesty's Minister to China, left Charing-cross Station by South Eastern Company's tidal train at 10-45 this morning for Paris, *en route* to China, *via* Marseilles, per steamer Irrawaddy. Some of the members of the Chinese Embassy were at the station to bid his Excellency farewell.

LORD BEACONSFIELD AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

The Earl of Beaconsfield on rising to respond was received with enthusiasm. The prolonged cheering which greeted his Lordship having ceased, the noble Earl said—My Lord Mayor, when I last had the honour of addressing your predecessor in this hall, on a similar occasion, a terrible war was raging in the East of Europe, the termination of which was not evident, while a general fear prevailed that the whole world might be drawn, perhaps, into its vortex. My Lord, on that occasion I ventured not to take so gloomy a view as then was perhaps general of the situation of our affairs (hear, hear). I expressed a hope, and even a belief, that before the year had passed a Congress of the Great Powers might take place, and that the result of their labours would be to give us peace, and a settlement of affairs which might lead not only to a general peace, but to an enduring one (cheers). My Lord Mayor, there are rumours now rife that that settlement settled nothing, and that we have been, or are to be, deprived of the great results which, not merely for the interests of this country, but for the interests of humanity, we counted on. I have, therefore, my Lord Mayor, thought that perhaps it might be expedient on an occasion like the present that I should, on the part of her Majesty's Ministers, briefly, I hope, but still clearly offer to my fellow citizens what is the opinion of her Majesty's Ministers as to the present situation of the country with regard to its external relations. My Lord, I will touch for a moment on that subject to which your Lordship has adverted—what is occurring on the north-western frontier of our Indian Empire. If we are to believe much that is heard, it would seem that the invasion of our Empire is probably at hand, or that it cannot be averted but by entering into a struggle with some great and unknown Power. My Lord Mayor, the attention of Viceroys and of Governments in India and England has for a long time been directed to the question of the north-western frontier of our Indian Empire. So far as the invasion of India in that quarter is concerned, it is the opinion of her Majesty's Government that it is hardly practicable (cheers). The base of operations of any possible foe is so remote, the communications are so difficult, and the aspect of the country so forbidding, that we have long arrived at the opinion that invasion of our empire by passing the mountains which form our north-western frontier is one which we need not dread. But it is a fact that that frontier is a hap-hazard, and not a scientific frontier, and it is possible that it is in the power of any foe so to embarrass and disturb our dominion that we should, under the circumstances, be obliged to maintain a great military force in that quarter, and consequently entail upon this country and upon India a greatly increased expenditure (hear, hear). These are influences not to be despised, and as I ventured to observe, they have for some time, under various Viceroys and under different Administrations, occupied the attention of our statesmen. But, my Lord Mayor, while our attention was naturally drawn also to this subject, some peculiar circumstances occurred in that part of the world which rendered it absolutely necessary that we should give our immediate and earnest attention to the matter, and see whether it were not possible to terminate that absolute inconvenience, and injury which must or would accrue if the present state of affairs was not touched and considered by the Government of the Queen. With these views we have taken such measures as we think will effect the object that we require. When those arrangements are made—and I cannot suppose that any considerable time will elapse before they are consummated—our north-western frontier will no longer be a source of anxiety to the English people (cheers). We shall live, I hope, on good terms with our immediate neighbours, and perhaps not on bad terms with some neighbours who are more remote (cheers and laughter). But, my Lord Mayor, in making these remarks I should be sorry if your Lordship believed that it was the opinion of her Majesty's Government that an invasion of India was impossible or impracticable. On the contrary, my Lord, if Asia Minor and the Valley of the Euphrates were in the possession of a very weak or of a very powerful State, an adequate force might march through the passes of the Asian mountains, through Persia, and absolutely menace the Empire of the Queen. Well, my Lord Mayor, we have foreseen that possibility, and we have provided for what we believe will secure its non-occurrence, and the chief mode by which we have provided for that result is the Convention with Turkey of which we have heard so much. By that Convention we have secured that the regions in question shall be in the possession of our ally; and if he fulfils—as we do not doubt he will fulfil—the conditions of that agreement they will be in position of an ally supported by subjects whose prosperity every year will render his authority more firm and valid (cheers). My Lord, in effecting this result we have occupied that island to which your Lordship has adverted—the island of Cyprus. In order to encourage and strengthen and aid the Sultan, we felt that it was not wise that he should look forward only to an ambiguous or a distant assistance, but that we should occupy with his entire concurrence, a place of arms, where he would feel that, if any danger prevented him from carrying into effect those changes for the regeneration of his country which he has agreed, and willingly agreed, to make, he could look with confidence to the assistance of an ally close and contiguous to his own dominions. And as I am touching for a moment on this subject perhaps it would not be uninteresting to the citizens of London to learn that Cyprus will be no burden to this country (cheers), and that even this year, when the method and administration of England have only partially—necessarily partially—been applied, it will furnish not merely the sum which we have annually secured to the Sultan, but the whole expenditure of its civil government (loud cheers). There is no doubt, my Lord, that the administration of Cyprus by England will exercise a most beneficial and moral influence upon the contiguous dominions of the Sultan. But this was a secondary consideration in inducing us to take the step which we have done. It was as a strong place of arms, for which it is admirably calculated by its geographical position and for the variety of its resources, that we fixed upon Cyprus, after having examined all the other islands in the east of the Mediterranean. My Lord, I have shown you that if the policy of Her Majesty's Ministers is carried into effect; if that rectification of our north-western frontier is consummated; if Asia remains—as it will remain in my opinion—in the possession of our ally, and if it becomes a country which, from the steps we are now taking, will, I hope, every year increase in prosperity and power, the English people may dismiss from their minds all anxiety as to external enemies to their Indian Empire (cheers). But my Lord Mayor, that Eastern question which is in everybody's mouth has a double aspect. It is not merely the safety of our Indian Empire which we should consider, not that that is a selfish consideration, because the world is, equally with England, interested in the prosperity and good government of India; but there is another aspect of the Eastern question which involves the independence of Europe, and especially of the Mediterranean Powers (hear, hear)—I would say of all Powers, because the policy which we should pursue would prevent the fatal supremacy of any individual State (cheers). How that great end was to be secured, so far as the opinion of England was concerned, was by establishing the Sultan as a truly independent prince; and when we repaired to the Congress of Berlin that object was equally professed by all the future signatories of the Treaty. It has been said that the Sultan, by the regulations of the Treaty of Berlin, has been deprived of provinces and many millions of subjects. Now, the policy which was pursued at the Congress of Berlin was this. It was to extricate the Sultan from those ruinous relations with pseudo feudatories or small tribes differing in race and religion, but who were the constant and ready instrument of hostile external influences against the Porte, and who carried on affairs, too, in this manner that really the greater part of the European territories of the Sultan were the scene of chronic conspiracy, varied only by occasional insurrection—it was to extricate the Sultan from this source of constant exhaustion that the regulations were agreed to at the Congress at Berlin which now regulate the possessions of the Sultan in Europe. Following this policy, the congress of Berlin secured for the Sultan an impregnable capital (cheers), the custody, guardianship, and possession of the Straits, rich provinces in European Turkey, the most valuable harbour in the Black Sea, and generally speaking an intelligible frontier. A Prince so circumstanced, if at the same time he could rest upon a base of twenty millions of Asian subjects, constantly improving by their administration in their wealth and in their resources and

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power—I say a Prince so circumstanced would be one of no inconsiderable influence, and could exercise that influence on the maintenance of the political balance. I know, my Lord Mayor, that it is said that these views, however plausible, have not been carried into effect, and that the Treaty of Berlin already has proved to be inadequate to carry the results which it aimed at into operation. My Lord Mayor, if the grave matters which were settled at Berlin could have been settled in twenty-four hours a Congress was unnecessary. They might have been settled by post or by the Queen's messengers. Whenever a treaty has emanated from a great Congress it has always provided that a certain time should be allotted to carry the regulations into effect. The Treaty of Berlin is not different from other treaties in this respect. A certain period is provided for and prescribed during which interval the agreements and regulations of the Treaty, and the provisions of the Treaty, were to be carried into execution. Of that period not one-half—not more than one-third—has already elapsed. Has nothing been done during that time under the Treaty of Berlin? Under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin Russia has retired from Constantinople, which was within her grasp; under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin Russia has retired from the Straits of Gallipoli, second only in importance to Constantinople, and by some deemed equivalent to it; under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin Russia has restored to the Porte the city of Erzeroum, which soon will, in all probability, be the scene of the strongest fortifications in Asia Minor; under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin the Sultan has surrendered his fortresses on the Danube; under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin that Bay of Batoum which it was said could never be obtained except by a sanguinary civil war, has been given up without shedding a single drop of blood (cheers). Under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin at this moment there are Committees and Commissions of some of the most able subjects of the different States of Europe arranging the lines of demarcation for the different States and provinces created by that Treaty. Why looking to all the most considerable points, we find that though little more than three months have elapsed, not much more than one third of the time provided for by the Treaty, yet these great results have been obtained (hear). And why are we to believe that all the others—not so important generally speaking—which remain unconcluded will not be consummated in the time provided for in that Treaty? (cheers.) This I can say for her Majesty's Government that they have never received any intimation whatever from any of the signatories of that Treaty that it is their desire or their intention to evade the complete fulfilment of its provisions (renewed cheers). Unquestionably, in settling the affairs of Europe at Berlin the claims of one of the belligerents, who at immense sacrifices of men and treasure, had conducted a war to a triumphant end, were considered; and it was necessary that those claims should be recognised and considered. In the first place, if the Powers were not prepared to recognise and consider those claims, the Congress could never have taken place, and war might then have gone on, and probably a general war would have happened; but, subject to these concessions and regulations, which were the necessary consequences of having conducted a successful war as Russia had done, the principal object at the Congress of Berlin was to establish the Sultan as a truly independent Prince, with an adequate territory both in Europe and in Asia—to allow him to become a member who would contribute to the maintenance of the political equilibrium. That was the policy acknowledged; that is the policy which I believe will be pursued. I must, therefore, disclaim and repudiate those notions which, to my great surprise, have been circulated, that the signatories or any signatory of the Treaty contemplates the possibility of evading or avoiding his engagements (cheers). They say, my Lord, that in politics you ought to contemplate the impossible. I think it at this moment quite impossible that any of the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin should attempt in any way to withdraw from their engagement; but this I can say on the part of her Majesty's Government, that they will not be the signatory that retires (loud cheers). I can say this on the part of her Majesty's Government, that it is their policy and their determination that the Treaty of Berlin shall be carried out in spirit and to the letter (loud and long continued cheering), and believing that the settlement of Berlin expressed in that Treaty is one which will advance the progress and civilisation of the world, and that it includes provisions admirably adapted to secure peace, and the maintenance of peace, her Majesty's Government would, if necessary, appeal with confidence to the people of this country in support of maintaining to the letter and the complete spirit the Treaty of Berlin with all their energy and all their resources (prolonged cheers). But my Lord Mayor, I will not believe that we can, under any circumstances, be driven to a course which otherwise we should be determined to pursue, because I will give credit to the signatories of the Treaty for an honourable fulfilment of their engagements. I admit that there are paragraphs in newspapers of a different import. I admit that there is gossip, which may not even be authentic, reported of the subalterns of different States, who may have expressed a different opinion. But the government of the world is carried on by sovereigns and statesmen, and not by annoymous paragraphs (cheers) or by the harebrained chatter of irresponsible frivolty (cheers and laughter); and therefore, my Lord, I look with confidence to the Treaty of Berlin being carried out completely in the period which the Congress provided for the completion of its arrangements, and I believe that, carrying that Treaty into effect, we shall secure and maintain an enduring peace in Europe (cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I have often observed that the month of October is very rife with high secrets of State (laughter). In the month of November they are not so numerous. I ascribe that result to the beneficial influence, in some degree, of Lord Mayor's-day. On Lord Mayor's-day there is a chance of hearing the voice of sense and truth (Laughter and cheers). But, my Lord, when Parliament meets it is astonishing how the flock of all these political wild birds flies from this country and seeks more congenial climes of intrigue and imposture (laughter). Well, my Lord Mayor, I have spoken of the situation of affairs without reserve. I have thought it not inexpedient on the part of the Government to tell you exactly what our views are of the situation. That the state of affairs at present is serious no one can doubt, because it must ever be serious when a great settlement is taking place, and is not yet accomplished; but I deny that they are affairs of danger (cheers). I know there are some who think that the power of England is on its wane. We have been informed lately that our lot will be the lot of Genoa, Venice, and Holland (laughter). But my Lord Mayor, there is a great difference between the condition of England and those picturesque and interesting communities (laughter). We have during ages of prosperity created a nation of thirty-four millions, who are enjoying, and have long enjoyed, the two greatest blessings of civil life—justice and liberty (cheers). My Lord Mayor, a nation of that character is more calculated to create empires than to give them up, and I feel confident that if the English people prove themselves worthy of their ancestors—if England is true to herself—if her people possess still the courage and the determination of their forefathers, their honour will never be tarnished, and their power will never diminish (cheers). The fate of England is in the hands of England; and you must place no credit upon those rumours which would induce you to believe that you have neither the power nor the principle to assert that policy which you believe is a policy of justice and of truth (cheers). My Lord Mayor, you will permit me, I hope—following these observations, which have been somewhat too long for the occasion (cries of "No, no")—you will permit me, I hope, to propose the health of my host, and I trust that when we meet again (cheers and laughter) I or some one more worthy (loud cries of "No, no"), may have the opportunity of congratulating you upon the position which England valued and valuing determined to maintain (loud and prolonged cheering).

NOTICES.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS which was to be held THIS DAY has been ADJOURNED, for want of quorum, to THURSDAY, the 12th day of December next, when it will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, at 3 p. m.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Chairman of the Meeting.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

JAPANESE BRONZE.

CHINA AND JAPAN DEPOSITORY,
No 27, APOLLO STREET.

JUST arrived from Japan very handsome and exquisitely carved Bronze Vases, Cardstands, Centre Pieces, Incense Burners, and other very rich ornaments for the Drawing Room; also Handsome Kioto, Satsooma and Konga Work, and a great variety of China curiosities; also China Dry Ginger in Crystalized Sugar and other fresh Preserves.

PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. NIZAM,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 1 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS—£325,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
AKYAB.
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PENANG.
SINGAPORE.
BATAVIA.
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HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES; NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 „ .... 5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 „

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL..........Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND..........Dollars 1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.,) Chairman.
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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON,
SHANGHAI.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
YOKOHAMA.
HIOGO.
HANKOW.
SINGAPORE.
SAIGON.
AMOY.
NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO.
MANILA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do 6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

ALEX. LEITH,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL PAID UP......£750,000
RESERVE FUND ....£151,560 10s.

HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,
And also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investment and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
interest wil be allowed ....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent, Bombay.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran D'Souza has houses to let.

TERMS.—MODERATE.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 42, MEADOW STREET, near the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and are SELLING their STOCK at REDUCED RATES.

ROWLAND & Co.
Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Basars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

GRIFFITH'S NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT,

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

This Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, received the highest possible praise at the Meeting of "Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "Social Science Congress."

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 tons PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 80 tons extra PER WEEK, they have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its capacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys Lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures; in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says—"It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITH'S PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER & BERDOE will be most happy to forward test samples, also full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, to any one applying direct to them, or to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company" who have undertaken the sale of this article We annex curtailed reports from—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c.

PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office,

DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.

T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.

C. H. TOZER, and other Practical Men in the trade.

From PROFESSOR BARFF, M. A., Professor of Chemistry to Royal Academy and Catholic University; Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, 8th Dec. 1875.

Having examined the NEW WHITE ZINC PIGMENT, I beg to state that, as far as I know, the substance has never before been used as a Pigment, and my experience of these matters extends over twenty-five years. From my constant practice in examining Pigments (as Professor of the Chemistry of Pigments, &c., at the Royal Academy of Arts), I am enabled to state that this new ZINC WHITE has great body, [i. e.] covers well, and can be worked easily, it seems to me in these respects to equal the best White Lead Paint. It is a very pure white, and absolutely resists the action of foul air which contains Sulphuretted Hydrogen. It will resist high temperature without its whiteness being destroyed in any way (by high temperatures, I mean those FAR ABOVE anything to which it can be exposed in any use to which it can be applied as a Paint). If it be applied with inorganic substances, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance.

As a Paint it is superior to White Lead, for two great reasons,—First, it will not change tint in water closets, or near drains or in foul air; second, it will always retain its opacity, which White Lead will not. I need hardly mention that Painters using it will not be liable to suffer from Lead Poisoning.

In Manufacture it is SIMPLE, EXPEDITIOUS and INEXPENSIVE. As being interested in Art, I feel that the invention is one which will supply a want which has long been felt, and therefore I shall do all in my power to advance its interests.

(Signed) FREDERICK T. BARFF, M.A.,
Christ's College, Cambridge.

From Messrs. JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, Her Majesty's Royal Mint, Council of India &c., &c.

Certificate.] Assay Office, London, 20th December, 1875.

Comparative examination of sample of the new Pigment with dry White Lead.

HEAT sufficient to change the White Lead into the Yellow Protoxide has no effect on the colour of the compound. It is also much less soluble in diluted acids.

We are therefore of opinion that this colour would be much more stable than that of White Lead.

(Signed) JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers.

The LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 64, Cable Street, Liverpool, 26th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—We have tested the New Patent ZINC WHITE you sent us, and have carefully compared it with the ordinary commercial White Lead.

We find it very superior in many respects.

The body is dense and opaque, and consequently the Paint covers a larger surface than would an equal bulk of White Lead. In this respect it differs greatly from the Zinc Oxide, which though of a very pleasing white colour, has little body.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, which is the most common impurity in the atmosphere of large towns, has no effect at all upon it, for we have exposed a surface covered with it, side by side with one covered with White Lead to a powerful development of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas in a vessel, and find that whereas Lead turns black at once, your ZINK WHITE remains unaltered.

The ordinary lighting Gas and its foul products of combustion do not affect it either, nor do weak acids, which readily attack Lead.

Heat does not cause it to blister, as this Pigment has the property of adhering to the surface on which it is laid with great tenacity. A temperature above the boiling point of water, leaves it unaltered; and even when the Oil is decomposed at a higher temperature, it clings to the surface and looks well, whilst Lead Paints soon perish and blacken.

Towards Iron, unlike the Lead Compounds, it behaves in an absolutely neutral manner. For the Indian Market it ought to be invaluable, and there is no doubt that it will supersede entirely the White Lead.

We will say in conclusion that your Patent ZINC WHITE combines the good properties of the White Lead and the Zinc Oxide, without any of their shortcomings.

We remain, yours truly,
LUTSCHAUNIG & Co.

Report of Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp, and of the Royal Society of Medical and Natural Sciences of Brussels, &c.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 4, The Cedars, Putney, S. W. London, 12th May, 1877.

I have submitted your Patent ZINC WHITE to a careful analysis, and to every possible variety of test, in comparison with White Lead, and I have no hesitation whatever in stating that IT SUPERSEDES THE BEST WHITE LEAD in the following particulars:—

It has MORE BODY and his decidedly WHITER: it is NOT AFFECTED BY WEAK ACIDS, as White Lead is; it REMAINS WHITE AFTER HEATEN, which White Lead does not; it DOES NOT DARKEN in colour by emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen or sewer gases which White Lead does; it MIXES WITH OIL, and other Pigments with the greatest ease; finally, it WILL NOT ACT AS A POISON, as White Lead does, to the workmen engaged in the manufacture or use of it, and it is MUCH MORE ECONOMICAL.

In presence of these results, I can emphatically recommend your ZINC WHITE as one of the most [illegible] discoveries of modern times.

(Sd.) T.L. PHIPSON, Ph D., F.C.S., &c.,
Formerly of the University of Brussels, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, July 2nd, 1877.

I have again examined Griffith's Patent ZINC WHITE PIGMENT. For the last three months samples of this pigment have been sent to me from time to time, and I have noticed a considerable improvement in them. [illegible]

(Sd.) FRED. BARFF, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 31st May, 1877.

Since last reporting on your PIGMENT, in 1875, I have again had occasion to witness the manufacture of your article at the Works, where it is now made on a large scale. The tests I have made of samples from bulk not only bear out my previous report and confirm it in every particular, but I may add that, on further investigation, the results are quite beyond my expectations.

The property of covering a large surface, or the so-called "body" of the pigment, is remarkable when compared with White Lead. In one experiment I tried, I found half-pound of the New White could be spread out, when mixed with TWO OUNCES of Linseed Oil and ONE OUNCE of Turpentine over an acre of eighty-one square feet; whereas the sample of White Lead, mixed with same quantities of liquid and same weight, only covered thirty-eight and three-quarters square feet.

I quite agree with Professor Barff that the time must come when the miserable prejudices of consumers will be overcome.

(Signed) ALFRED LUTSCHAUNIG.

From JOHN H. & SAMUEL JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists Manufacturing Chemists, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool, November 1875.

Your Patent ZINC WHITE will prove a great acquisition to the Trade. What has long been wanted is a kind of ZINC WHITE that has the body of Lead which yours has, and does not tarnish as Lead does.

North Brixton, London, 6th September, 1875.

Sir,—I have tried your Patent ZINC WHITE Ground, and mus say it is the best thing that has been brought under my notice, and as a practical Decorator, must say you have got the right thing, viz., a new white that is not a lead, and yet has all the covering qualities of the same; it is also much whiter, and from the fact of it being a Zinc, know it will not tarnish.

White Zinc Paint would have superseded White Lead years ago, if it could have been obtained with a body, especially as it is non-poisonous.

If you can put your Paint into the Market, at the same price (or less) than White Lead, should say you have discovered a gold mine.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHARLES H. TOZER.

From Mr. THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, London.

Limes Grove, Lewisham, Kent, 20th December, 1875.

Having examined the new ZINC WHITE, I beg to state that it is superior to any other similar substance I have hitherto met with. There is no doubt that it is—1st, a pure white; 2nd, that it retains its opacity; 3rd, that its colour is not affected by foul air; 4th, that it has a good body; 5th, that it is cheaper than ordinary White Lead, and quite equal to it.

(Signed) THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor
Metropolitan Board of Works.

Claughton Firs, Oxton, November 27th, 1875.

I find your Patent ZINC WHITE to have all the properties of Zinc Oxide with the covering or body of Lead, and this is what the Trade has been long looking for, and this I find in your Patent.

I am sure it will be eagerly sought after by the Trade if it can be manufactured at the price of White Lead.

It does not appear to blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead, and must be most valuable for hot climates.

If it is not poisonous in any way, it will be a great boon to the working painters.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. MALE, Plumber, Painter, &c.

From F A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 101, Hope Street Glasgow, November 30th, 1875.

I applied your Zinc White as Paint; to test its covering qualities I took equal quantities by weight of it and White Lead Paint, I find your Patent Zinc covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to any White Lead. If it can be produced so as to sell a little lower, or even at the price of White Lead, I have no doubt that a good trade may be done in it.

I hope you will soon have it ready for the market.

Yours faithfully,
Signed) F. A. BARROW.

54, Crawshay Road, London, S. W., 30th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Respecting the ZINC WHITE, made by a new process, I must say that I am very much pleased with it. It is indeed a beautiful white, far surpassing White Lead in color, and has quite as good covering properties, if not rather better.

Zinc White, under the old principle, would not cover, which condemns it. It can be mixed with various pigments that White Lead always destroys. I can say for white work and delicate tints it is invaluable.

Yours truly,
G. W. DREWEE, Decorator, &c.

437, Brixton Road, London, S. W., 1st December, 1875.

Gold Medal, International Exhibition, 1851. Gold Medal International Exhibition, South Kensington, 1862.

Dear Sir,—Your Patent ZINC WHITE has a capital body, and possesses a [illegible] for decorative purposes.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM READ, Decorator.

Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, 4th December, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Your ZINC WHITE is the best article of the kind I have ever yet used, [illegible]

I have tried it on Iron and Wood, and find it answer admirably.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP COOMBES, Painter, Plumber, &c.

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